

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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LAST EDITION

## GENERAL STRIKE OF ALL PARTIES HINTED IN SPAIN

Socialist Organizations Reported Ready to Walk Out—Senor Zulueta Declares Political Growth Lags Behind Material

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
MADRID, Spain (Saturday)—There are continual rumors about the possibility of a general strike. The newspaper El Dia de Barcelona stated recently that such a general strike had been practically decided on by the Socialist organizations. Senor Barrio, secretary of the General Union of Workers, referring to the possibility of a railway strike, says that the railway workers do not wish to strike and will not provoke such a step but they will accept it if circumstances impose it. This is not regarded as a reassuring statement.

The chief centers of disaffection among the workers appear to be Catalonia and Biscay, but indeed there are disquieting reports from all parts of Spain.  
An article by Senor Luis de Zulueta in El Liberal has attracted much attention and has even been quoted by opposition journals. Senor Zulueta has just been to Barcelona making an inquiry into labor, economic and other conditions there, and he comes to the conclusion that Spain is suffering severely as a result of having greatly improved her financial and commercial position and not having advanced politically in harmony. He says: "When a country develops rapidly, increasing its interior capacity, and when its official policy on the contrary follows the old routine and is retrogressive, a situation is reached which cannot be maintained. Greater means create greater needs and greater ambitions. The new energies do not feel themselves protected but oppressed by governmental authorities which decline to advance. So there is here a crisis of development. Accordingly, wealth itself becomes an agent of destruction."

**Military Law Reported**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has received confirmation of press dispatches announcing that Spain has decreed military law. The department also has been advised that Brazil has revoked her neutrality decrees with respect to the Allies. Germany may consider this an unfriendly act and a cause for war.

## CAPTAIN BARTLETT SAILS ON RESCUE TRIP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Capt. Robert Bartlett's rescue party will sail from St. John, N. B., early Sunday aboard the Neptune to rescue the five remaining members of the MacMillan-Crocker Land expedition, according to Mr. Bartlett's message to the American Museum of Natural History here today.

Captain Bartlett said he expected to be on his way to Sydney, early tomorrow, and that with good luck his party should reach the stranded expeditioners by Aug. 1. MacMillan himself and some members of his party already have returned to civilization.

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The latest reports from the western front show that the British forces are steadily closing in on Lens. They have captured strongly organized defensive systems on both banks of the Souchez River covering Lens, and positions of great strength as well as tactical and strategic importance are in British hands.  
Further south, the French forces are engaged in an intense struggle with the Germans in the Soissons-Rheims sector. In the neighborhood of the Chemin des Dames, the fighting, during the past 24 hours, has been most determined around Cerny, some five miles due west of Craonne. Positions have changed hands several times, the latest reports giving a dearly won advantage to the Germans. Southeast of Cerny, on the Laon-Rheims Road, the French, however, have repulsed all German attacks, and have inflicted severe losses on their opponents.  
In the Verdun theater, west of Dead Man's Hill, the Germans last night assumed the offensive, and succeeded in penetrating the first French lines, along a front of about a mile and a half. Energetic counterattacks, however, Paris declares, drove them out everywhere, with the exception of the western slope of Dead Man's Hill.

Renewed activity is reported from the Persian-Mesopotamian frontier, where the Turks have obliged the Russians to recross the Abis Hirman River, south of Baneh.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The official statement issued on Friday from Berlin reads:  
Western war theater: Front of

## POLITICAL CRISIS AVERTED IN ITALY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ROME, Italy (Saturday)—A secret sitting of the Italian Chamber has apparently resulted in eliminating the possibility of a political crisis. According to a note issued in connection with this sitting, Baron Sonnino delivered an important speech remarkable for its clearness of expression and high level of moral and patriotic sentiments. He was warmly congratulated by the deputies, who swarmed around the Government bench to express their gratitude and admiration, while the Foreign Minister was repeatedly embraced by Signor Boselli, the Prime Minister, and Signor Orlando, the Minister of the Interior.

## MOVES RAPIDLY MADE IN GREECE

M. Venizelos Recalls Ministers From Central Powers, Thus Breaking Off Relations, and Calls Army Chiefs to Confer

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ATHENS, Greece (Friday)—M. Venizelos is acting swiftly, more swiftly than could have been anticipated. He has now recalled the Greek ministers in Berlin, Vienna, Constantinople and Sofia, thus breaking off diplomatic relations. Germany is expected to declare war and M. Venizelos has summoned to Athens the chiefs of the army corps in the Peloponnese, where there has been a distinct unrest. Most of them have accepted the invitation.

By occupation of the port of Itea the French have completed connections with the Gulf of Corinth. The situation in Athens is calm, the national defense troops patrolling the streets instead of the Allies' forces, which left Athens Thursday.

Further steps have been taken to eliminate from the public service persons accused of having misused their power during the recent months.

M. Lambros may be dismissed. Various admirals have been dismissed by Admiral Condouriotis, while the Greek ministers in Berlin, Petrograd and Sofia have been dismissed.  
The Minister of Education and Public Worship has ceased relations with the Holy Synod pending a decision in the case of the Metropolitan of Athens and members of the Synod who took part in the anathema ceremony directed against M. Venizelos last Christmas.

## PERMISSION SOUGHT FOR ACCEPTING ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the request of President Wilson, the Senate is to pass a resolution permitting Brand Whitlock, United States Minister to Belgium, to accept from King Albert, the decoration of the Order of Leopold.

**GREAT LAKES RATE ACTION**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today suspended until Oct. 23, for the purpose of investigation, new rates which the Great Lakes Transit Corporation proposed to make effective tomorrow.

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## WAR TAX UPON EXTRA PROFITS

Schedule Agreed to by Senate Finance Committee by Which It Is Designed to Raise a Revenue of \$730,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—An excess profits war tax on "every corporation, partnership or individual" designed to raise \$730,000,000 in revenue was agreed to today by the Senate Finance Committee, which is drafting the War Revenue Bill. The amendment agreed to follows:  
"Sec. 201. That in addition to the taxes under existing law and under this act, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid for each taxable year upon the income of every corporation, partnership or individual a tax upon the amount of the excess profits (determined as hereinafter provided):  
"Not in excess of 15 per cent of the normal profits, 12 per cent; not in excess of 15 per cent and not over 25 per cent, 16 per cent; not in excess of 25 per cent and not over 50 per cent, 20 per cent; not in excess of 50 per cent and not over 75 per cent, 25 per cent; not in excess of 75 per cent and not over 100 per cent, 30 per cent; not in excess of 100 per cent and not over 150 per cent, 35 per cent; not in excess of 150 per cent, 40 per cent."  
The Senate committee's decision would increase the revenue possible under the House bill levy on excess profits \$305,000,000.

## GREAT CONFIDENCE SHOWN BY PREMIER

DUNDEE, Scotland (Saturday)—"We now have such reserves of munitions that whatever the German submarines do they cannot prevent our successful prosecution of the war," declared Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, in a speech here today.  
"We have driven the great German army underground," he continued, "and that means the beginning of the end. It means a sense of inferiority into the very pores of the German mind."  
The Prime Minister's decision to increase the revenue possible under the House bill levy on excess profits \$305,000,000.

## INQUIRY STARTED ON VIRGINIA POTATOES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—An investigation to determine if farmers in Eastern Virginia are permitting potatoes to waste in the ground is being conducted under instructions from Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator. Two investigators have been detailed to make a report regarding the disposition of the 4,000,000 barrels crop in Eastern Virginia.

Food Commission Asks for Daily Wheatless Meal  
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## CHANGES ASKED IN LABOR LAWS

Hearings on Thirty Petitions for Suspension During the War Are to Begin Next Thursday Before State Commission

Hearings on the 30 petitions for suspension of certain labor laws and regulations during the war will be started by the War Emergency Industrial Commission in the hearing room of the Massachusetts Board of Labor and Industries at 1 Beacon Street, next Thursday afternoon.  
This special commission, which was formed by an act of this year's Legislature for the duration of the war, held its first meeting today and decided to hold hearings on the requests for abridgement of certain laws regulating the war. The personnel of the commission is Edwin Mulready, State Commissioner of Labor, chairman; William M. Butler of New Bedford, and Howard Conoley of Boston, representing employers, and George F. H. Wrenn of Springfield, president of the Massachusetts State branch, American Federation of Labor, and Miss Mary E. Meehan of Boston, representing employees.  
Following the meeting, which was attended by all the members of the commission except Mr. Butler, Mr. Mulready said that he desired to make it clear that the purpose of the commission was not to begin a general breaking down of the labor laws because of the war, but to treat each case individually and make such provisions as it deems requisite for such instance.  
The commission will give a public hearing on each petition for suspension of laws and regulations, and it appears that an emergency exists, the commission will permit such suspension as it considers advisable. The commission may revoke this permit at any time, and in any event the permit will become void 60 days after the termination of the war.  
Most of the petitions already received are from textile manufacturers, claiming that due to the shortage of labor and the growing number of persons leaving their mills to join the military forces or to engage in more lucrative employment, a deficiency in output has arisen, which makes it necessary to work longer hours than are provided by existing law.  
The commission, Mr. Chairman Mulready, will entertain thirty petitions from concerns having contracts with the Government or who are supplying articles which are of prime necessity in connection with the carrying on of the war.

## HEARING ON LARGER PIERS AT NAVY YARD

Representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the State Waterways Commission and Boston & Maine Railroad, attended a hearing today at the United States Engineer's office relative to the question of extending the piersheads at the United States Navy Yard, Charlestown, some 240 feet into the harbor to accommodate the larger boats now coming to the yard.  
Naval authorities had previously referred the matter to the Boston Harbor Line Board. At the hearing today it was explained that the Navy Department needed more pier room. Extension of the piers meant an encroachment upon the water area of the harbor, and some of those present thought that such an extension might interfere with the shipping bound to Hoosac and Mystic docks.

## NO DECISION REACHED, THE MATTER WAS TAKEN UNDER ADVISEMENT, TO BE REPORTED OFFICIALLY TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON, WHERE A FINAL DECISION WILL BE MADE.

## CANADIAN PROFITS TAX DISCUSSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Ottawa Bureau  
OTTAWA, Ont.—A deputation from the Montreal Board of Trade waited upon the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, and the Finance Minister, Sir Thomas White, for the purpose of discussing with the ministers the new business profit taxation proposed by Sir Thomas, with special reference to the industries centered in Montreal.  
The members of the deputation pointed out that much of the present profit being made was being reinvested in renewal of plants, etc. and that the proposed levy on the profits would have a tendency to embarrass the concerns as far as financing them was concerned. While the deputation stated that Montreal business men were quite willing to pay the taxation, they considered it should be levied with regard to the liquid assets of the various concerns. Due consideration was promised by the ministers.

## TENNESSEE COAL EXPANSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Birmingham Bureau  
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Made immediately necessary by war conditions, but primarily intended for operation in normal times, additional works of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company will be erected at Fairfield, in the Birmingham steel mills district, at an estimated cost of \$11,000,000. An announcement to this effect followed the visit of the finance committee of the United States Steel Corporation to Birmingham and several important conferences held there.

## MR. STEPHEN WALSH APPOINTED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Friday)—Coincident with the advancement of Mr. H. Fisher to the presidency of the Local Government Board, Mr. Stephen Walsh becomes parliamentary secretary of the board. Mr. Walsh, who is the Labor member for the Ince division of Lancashire, was formerly parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of National Service, a post now filled by Mr. Cecil Beck, the Liberal member for Saffron Walden.

## PLANS FOR GREATER AID FROM JAPAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Plans to have Japan play a more prominent part in the war than since the first year will be considered at conferences between the Japanese mission and the United States Government.  
There have been many intimations that Japan's principal contribution in the next six months will be in ships, both mercantile and naval.  
The State Department asserts that negotiations with Japan for the use of Japan's ships as transports for a part of the American Army have not been commenced and added that such help from Japan has not even been considered.

## PROFIT CONTROL FIXED IN BRITAIN

Lord Rhondda Becomes Director of Immense Trust to Monopolize All Necessaries for the Benefit of the People

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—"I thought when I undertook this office that I had all the powers I needed, but I found this was not so, so we have secured still greater powers." This was the remark made to The Christian Science Monitor, representative by Lord Rhondda, food controller. The further powers he referred to are indicated today in an official statement which says that by an order in council under the defense of the realm act the same powers have been conferred on the food controller as the Admiralty, Army Council and Minister of Munitions already possess for requisitioning and controlling prices.  
Lord Rhondda may requisition the whole or a part of the output of any factory and may a price based on the cost of production with the addition of a reasonable pre-war rate of profit regardless of prices ruling in the open market. He may examine the books and ascertain such particulars as to output, cost and profit as may be required for fixing reasonable prices.  
Similar powers have been taken to deal with goods requisitioned from growers or other producers. Where, however, any middleman or speculator has acquired a position of other commodities otherwise than in the usual course of his business, the press bureau statement remarks significantly, no profit at all or a profit at less than pre-war rates may be allowed. These powers have enabled the other departments to purchase their supplies at reasonable prices and without regard to market fluctuations due to abnormal conditions.

Lord Rhondda put this latter point in his conversation with The Christian Science Monitor representative still more strongly by remarking that economic laws which were as certain in their operation as the law of gravity in ordinary circumstances, would have to be placed entirely on the shelf for the duration of the war. Lord Rhondda is not the type of business man who makes large announcements beforehand as to what he will do. He maintains a reserve in conversation so far as he expresses himself for publication.

In the matter of profiteering he prefers to deal with it and announce the results afterwards, but he admitted that he was sanguine of being able to check profiteering with the powers he now has.

Studying the various official announcements which have now been issued, including yesterday's, it is clear that the British food ministry, with Lord Rhondda as its head, is determined to deal with the problem of food supply and the whole food question in general. Lord Rhondda has secured in the matter of profiteering he prefers to deal with it and announce the results afterwards, but he admitted that he was sanguine of being able to check profiteering with the powers he now has.

These proposed changes, Mr. Quincy believes, will, if made a part of the constitution, provide a way for more efficient management by bringing the Governor in closer touch with the heads of departments, the Legislature and the people, and by putting on the Governor certain responsibilities which now appear to rest on no one official in particular. An outline of the changes which would be made by his resolution are held by Mr. Quincy in the following statement:

"There seems to be a general agreement that the efficiency of our State government could be improved by enlarging the powers and responsibilities of the office of Governor, which are very limited under the existing Constitution, so as to make him in fact as well as in name the 'Supreme Executive Magistrate' of the Commonwealth. For this purpose I have grouped together in one resolution under 10 different headings various proposals, some of them familiar and (Continued on page seven, column four)

## PRESIDENT ASKS COMPROMISE TO PASS FOOD BILL

Necessity of Passage of Regulating Measure at Once Finds Legislators Receptive to New Dry Amendment

## DISTILLED SPIRITS ARE TO BE BANNED

Wines and Beer to Be Allowed Subject to Supervision and Restriction by the President if the War Crisis Shall So Demand

President Wilson's request to Congress to hasten passage of the food speculation bill is likely to be heeded, according to the present outlook among senators and representatives. Although the prohibition leaders are divided on the question of what action should be taken and many members of the Senate and House are still inclined to demand "bone dry" legislation, it is probable that the prohibition clause will be carried in the bill, with beer and wine exempted, leaving to the discretion of the President the placing of a ban on these lighter liquors should he find such action essential to the conservation of food stuffs.

The fact that such a step as "bone dry" prohibition taken suddenly might alienate a large part of the citizens of the country from a willing and enthusiastic participation in war efforts has influenced the President in his action, it is felt.

A new prohibition amendment to the food bill is to be offered in the Senate and it is expected that the whole measure will now become a law in short order, allowing the putting into effect of the very important conservation and food control clause.

## POWER SOUGHT FOR GOVERNOR

Several Changes in Executive Department Proposed in Quincy Resolution in Massachusetts Constitutional Convention

Enlargement of the powers and responsibilities of the Governor, reorganization of the Executive Council, referendum to the people of measures which the Governor recommended but which the Legislature declined to enact, an executive budget and authority to the Governor to veto specific items in appropriation bills, are among the proposals for changes in the executive department made in a resolution which Josiah Quincy, former Mayor of Boston, has presented in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. The resolution has been referred to the committee on the executive, of which Mr. Quincy is chairman, and a hearing on the subject will be given soon after the resolution appears in print.

These proposed changes, Mr. Quincy believes, will, if made a part of the constitution, provide a way for more efficient management by bringing the Governor in closer touch with the heads of departments, the Legislature and the people, and by putting on the Governor certain responsibilities which now appear to rest on no one official in particular. An outline of the changes which would be made by his resolution are held by Mr. Quincy in the following statement:

"There seems to be a general agreement that the efficiency of our State government could be improved by enlarging the powers and responsibilities of the office of Governor, which are very limited under the existing Constitution, so as to make him in fact as well as in name the 'Supreme Executive Magistrate' of the Commonwealth. For this purpose I have grouped together in one resolution under 10 different headings various proposals, some of them familiar and (Continued on page seven, column four)

## WATER POWER BILL ADOPTED BY HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House today adopted a conference report on the Flood bill, permitting diversion for water power purposes until July 1, 1918, of 20,000 cubic feet of water per second from the Niagara river above the falls.

## CITY OF TAMPA LAUNCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
TAMPA, Fla.—The new steel steamer City of Tampa, the largest steel vessel ever constructed in the State, with a tonnage of 2000 has been launched at a Florida port. The ship was built for the Gulf & Southern Steamship Company.

## INCREASE IN PRICE OF THE MONITOR

Beginning Monday, July 2, the price of The Christian Science Monitor will be Three Cents the copy or \$9 a year.



## ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEW PRESENTED

Withholding of Public Funds From Sectarian Institutions Draws Letter From Archbishop of Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Roman Catholic position on the payment of public funds for sectarian purposes may be well enough indicated by the legal resistance the Roman Catholic Church is making, through one of its institutions taking up a case to the State Supreme Court, to being dispossessed of the county funds now withheld from its institutions in Cook County by injunction. The Roman Catholic archbishop of Chicago has had something to say on the subject.

Several weeks after the decision of the Circuit Court operating to cut off the annual payment by the county board of \$48,000 to the Chicago Industrial School for Girls, a Roman Catholic institution, the archbishop issued a long letter to be read in the Roman Catholic churches of the city, asking Roman Catholics to give for the support of the dependent Roman Catholic children in Roman Catholic institutions, a support hitherto in large part supplied from the public purse and now temporarily withdrawn.

"We are told," said the archbishop in his letter, "that such payments are against the Constitution of the State. The Constitution of the State of Illinois is a garment that was made for an infant; we have long since outgrown it. Never in their wildest dreams did its framers foresee a city of over 2,500,000 inhabitants. They could have no conception of the tremendous asset a religious training would have for the common good, not to mention the individual. The fact that the document makes no provision for dependent children, never even mentions them, shows that the problem, as the city now faces it, and as it may be seen day after day in our courts, was not foreseen by them."

Elsewhere the letter says: "...the State is forbidden, we are told, to pay for the simple board of orphan children in our institutions where a love of God, a fear of punishment for wrongdoing, and a craving for heavenly reward for a well-spent life are instilled in the child, which more than anything else will help to make it a law-abiding citizen. There is an orphan asylum in this city where religion is ridiculed, where the knowledge of God is stolen from helpless babies, where every vestige of God and of the supernatural is torn out of the child's heart, and yet the institution receives State aid as 'non-sectarian' (God save the mark), and our institutions, which care for the children, even for their bodily welfare, more cheaply to the taxpayers and admittedly better than the State, are refused any subsidy from public funds, even as though we were teaching the children crime, rebellion, disrespect for the law."

It is reported that the archbishop is now seeking an endowment fund for the institutions in danger of losing public money. In view of the archbishop's remarks on the State Constitution, it is anticipated by those who have been following the question, that the Roman Catholics may make some attempt in the constitutional convention which appears likely to be voted to get the provision against payment of public funds to sectarian institutions dropped from the new Constitution. The calling of a constitutional convention has been approved by the Legislature, and now awaits a referendum by the State.

## NEW AUSTRALIAN NAVY REGULATIONS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The scheme to reorganize the Australian naval forces, recommended by the Navy Board, will be put into effect shortly, and it may be well, therefore, to recall the visit paid in 1911 to Australia by Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson, K. C. B., who was invited by the Australian Government to visit the Commonwealth in order to give them his advice in reference to establishing a local navy. The official invitation of the Government said that "the main points on which we wish to have the benefit of your experience are (a) the best position for the central naval base and the works necessary to make it effective; (b) the positions for secondary bases for the service of a fleet, and what we should, in your opinion, do to make them of best service in any naval operations. We shall also be glad of your views as to the location and character of the training schools for preparing personnel for our naval service, to include both officers and men and all branches of the service; and on any other naval matters upon which you may care to express an opinion."

Admiral Henderson subsequently carried out the wish of the Australian Government and his recommendations were generally adopted. In his dispatch to the Minister of Defense he said that "in establishing a fleet of her own and developing her own naval resources, Australia is taking a large share in the inauguration of an imperial movement, which must result in strengthening the sea power of the Empire. I wish, however, to emphasize especially the fact that, although the Government may propose and guide, and although the naval administration may organize and foster the naval development of the Commonwealth, yet the ultimate success of this development rests, and must continue to rest, with the Australian people; upon their sincere and whole-

hearted support and cooperation depends the efficiency of their fleet. Moreover, it will be to the personnel of that fleet that the people will entrust the guardianship of their homes."

The Australian fleet unit recommended by Admiral Henderson was duly constructed, and at the outbreak of war the Federal Government cabled to the British Admiralty placing the youthful colonial Navy absolutely under their control, and ever since it has operated in conjunction with the British fleet.

The reorganization of the Australian naval forces contemplated is, perhaps, of more than passing interest in view of Admiral Henderson's recommendations. The following gives an idea of the manner in which the scheme will be carried out:

1. Permanent Naval Forces
  - (a) The Royal Australian Navy (sea-going).
  - (b) The Royal Australian Naval Brigade Staff.
  - (c) The Royal Australian Naval Radio Service.
  - (d) Members appointed for special services on shore, e. g., the naval instruction staff at the Naval College.
2. Citizen Naval Forces
  - (a) The Royal Australian Naval Reserve.
  - (b) The Royal Australian Naval Brigade.
  - (c) Members appointed for special service, e. g., examining officers, coaling battalion, etc.

The Royal Australian Naval Brigade Staff will be composed of the present naval administrative and instructional staff, including district naval officers and subdistrict naval officers, and will include the present Royal Australian Naval Reserve (m) and (o).

The Royal Australian Naval Reserve will be composed of the present Royal Australian Naval Reserve (sea-going). The officer appointed for administering the naval reserve forces formerly known as the Director of Naval Reserves, will in future be known as the Director of Naval Auxiliary Services, and will, subject to the control of the Naval Board, be charged with the administration of all matters relating to the Royal Australian Naval Brigade Staff and Royal Australian Naval Reserve.

In the sea-going list of the Royal Australian Navy only officers who possess the qualifications for advancement laid down in the King's regulations and Admiralty instructions for officers of the Royal Navy will be eligible for promotion. In order to provide an avenue for the further continuous employment of officers due for retirement under "the sea-going officers' financial and allowance regulations," and also of officers who may wish to retire voluntarily from active service at sea, it has been decided that these officers shall be eligible for selection to serve in the auxiliary services. Officers who may be unfit for sea-going service will also be eligible for selection for the auxiliary services. A similar provision extends to officers who may be unfit to hold their rank on sea-going ships.

Officers of the Australian Naval Brigade Staff will rank with officers of the sea-going force according to the rank they last held on the sea-going list. The new regulations also state that officers granted honorary rank in the Royal Australian Naval Reserve in connection with the coaling battalion will in future be known as honorary officers of the naval brigade. Officers of the military branch on Oct. 1, 1916, shown on the sea-going list, and who are at present permanently employed on duties other than sea-going, may be permitted to continue to hold their present rank and position on the sea-going list. This concession is only to apply to officers who held commissioned rank in the State or royal naval forces prior to the institution of the Royal Australian Navy. No officer as above, however, will be considered for further promotion on the sea-going list of the Royal Australian Navy.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the Commonwealth Naval Board is very wide awake, and that the future of the Royal Australian Navy is in active hands.

## COUNCILS OF DEFENSE NEGRO COOPERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Southern States have added a new department to the work of councils of defense by the appointment of subcommittees on the cooperation of Negro organizations. These subcommittees will be especially important because of the necessity for encouraging Negro citizens of the South to raise foodstuffs.

State councils of defense have been appointed in nearly every southern State during the past month. Many of the councils are now in the organization stage. David R. Coker of Hartsville, chairman of the recently appointed South Carolina council, has recently named subcommittees for the following departments:

Executive and finance; publicity; military affairs; production and conservation of foodstuffs; industries and exemptions; transportation; alleviation of distress caused by enlistment; coordination of activities of patriotic organizations; research and education; and cooperation of Negro organizations. The organization follows the plan of the National Council of Defense in its general nature.

## OKLAHOMA CITY CONDEMNNS "SHACKS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—A systematic campaign to rid Oklahoma City of "shacks" has been instituted by the local fire department. The city has been divided into districts and residents of each have been notified to tear down undesirable buildings owned by them. The National Board of Fire Underwriters has written the city commissioners commending the steps taken to rid the city of "fire traps."

## NEW ANTISECT PROPOSAL FILED

Curtis Amendment Would Supply Certain Features Said to Be Absent in Both the Anderson and Lomasney Plans

A new amendment, which adds to the incomplete antisectional provision in the existing constitution certain features of both the Anderson and the Lomasney amendments, so as to prohibit appropriation of public funds to religious institutions and to any institution of undertaking "which is not a public institution or undertaking under the order and superintendence of public officers and agents authorized by the Legislature," has been drafted by Chairman Curtis of the committee on bill of rights of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention for consideration by the committee as a possible substitute for any of the proposals on which public hearings were recently given.

The Curtis amendment reads as follows: "All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the State for the support of common schools, shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is to be expended; and no grant or appropriation of public money, property or credit shall be made or authorized for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any school, college or other educational institution, or any church, religious denomination or religious society or infirmity, hospital or any other undertaking which is not a public institution or undertaking under the order and superintendence of public officers and agents authorized by the Legislature, except that appropriations may be made for the maintenance and support of the Soldiers' Home of Massachusetts."

To and including the phrase "in which the money is to be expended," the amendment is identical with the greater part of Article XVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution; the remainder of the Curtis amendment would substitute for the other part of Article XVIII: "and such money shall never be appropriated to any religious sect for the maintenance, exclusively, of its own school."

The addition to Article XVIII proposed in the Curtis amendment proposed to supply the necessary prohibition against public appropriations to religious institutions higher than the grade of the "common schools," which is one of the objects sought in the Anderson antisectional amendment; it also appears to prohibit the appropriation of public funds to non-sectarian educational and charitable institutions, or similar undertakings, unless they are under the order and superintendence of public officers and agents authorized by the Legislature. This latter prohibition is plainly a modification of the Lomasney amendment, which forbade public appropriations to any institution or undertaking not under public control, except to certain philanthropic institutions in times of emergency.

The Curtis amendment closes the loophole in the Lomasney amendment which would permit public appropriations to sectarian hospitals and charitable institutions provided the "emergency" need could be alleged sufficiently strong. It appears to allow public appropriation to be made to institutions and for undertakings if under the control of "public officers and agents authorized by the Legislature."

By retaining, however, the first part of Article XVIII, the Curtis amendment does not appear to settle the question whether money raised by "general taxation," as distinct from money raised "for the support of public schools," as the article reads, may not be appropriated for religious parochial schools.

Another executive session of the committee is to be held Thursday, July 5, at which time the proposed substitute will be considered in connection with the Anderson, Lomasney and George amendments.

## SCOTTISH FARMING DEPUTATIONS HEARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Scottish Bureau

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The Secretary for Scotland, Mr. Robert Munro, K. C. M. P., lately received two deputations on agricultural matters. The first was that from the Scottish Smallholders Organization, whose object was to lay before the Secretary for Scotland the claims of the various schemes operating in connection with the organization, and to press for increased support. The deputation consisted of Sir Henry Ballantyne of Minden, Peabodies (president of the organization); Sir Andrew Pettigrew and Mr. Hugh R. Buchanan, writer, Glasgow (trustees of the Scottish Central Land Bank, Ltd.); Mr. W. A. Fisher, Greenock (chairman of the Scottish Central Insurance Society, Ltd.); former Provost O. Hilson, Jedburgh; and Mr. R. Candlish Henderson, advocate (directors of the Scottish Central Markets, Ltd.); and Mr. James Scott, S. S. C. (secretary and treasurer of the organization).

Sir Henry Ballantyne reviewed the past work of the organization, emphasizing its importance in relation to rural development and increased food production. Sir Andrew Pettigrew and Mr. Hugh R. Buchanan spoke of the work of the land bank, whilst Mr. W. A. Fisher referred in detail to the live stock insurance scheme. Former Provost Hilson spoke of the operations of the Scottish Central Markets, and on the importance

of assisting smallholders in the purchase of their seeds, manures and feeding stuffs.

The Secretary for Scotland asked for full information on several points, and said that he fully appreciated the good work which was being done by the organization and its various agencies and would consider the matters that had been brought to his notice.

Later Mr. Munro received a woman's deputation which urged upon him the necessity for establishing women's institutes in rural districts in Scotland. The deputation consisted of Lady Carlaw Martin, Mrs. Blair (Hoprig Mains, East Lothian), Mrs. Forbes (Rothie Mains Farm, Banffshire), Mrs. Hamilton (Halmayres), Mrs. Anderson (Ballencroft), and a representative of the Farm Servants Union. The speakers pointed out that the women's institutes would do much toward improving social conditions in the rural districts and would help in the solution of the problem of rural depopulation. They would provide a center for women engaged in agricultural work and would further the development of domestic science and cooperation.

In replying to the deputation, Mr. Munro said that they had raised a very interesting question in which he had recently been very much interested. The idea of establishing these institutes for improving the conditions of life, and particularly home life, in the rural districts had his warm approval. It seemed to him that there never had been a time when it had been more essential than it was then that they should retain a sturdy rural population on their land, and while they could not put a bound to the ambitious and adventurous spirit of their fellow-countrymen, they did not want them to be huddled in the cities or to be banded off to the colonies if they could help it. Everywhere in the world, as a whole had recognized the soundness of that view, and had sought ways and means of checking the rural exodus which had been going on. In France and Belgium, and in Austria and Germany, organizations had been formed for the purpose of achieving that end. But it was in places like Poland and the United States and Canada that these ideas had received the highest development, and that women's institutes had been organized with the greatest success and completeness. A beginning had already been made in England, and he was told that there were about 100 institutes there at that moment.

In Scotland the movement had grown more slowly, but the movement in favor of the idea had received very wide and influential support. In particular, as he had been reminded, the agricultural colleges and the Board of Agriculture had all smiled upon it. Now, however, they wanted something more than smiles. He believed that it was a suitable time for launching such an enterprise as that in which they were interested in Scotland. Women were taking a large and noble share in the nation's life, and economy and increased production, which were two of the watchwords of the moment, especially appealed to women, and advantage should be taken of the situation. The best solution that had occurred to him, after reflection and consultation with his advisers, was that he should authorize the appointment of an organizer and clerk by the Board of Agriculture for, perhaps, two years, until a sufficient number of institutes were in being to form a central controlling body which would take over the organizer, and might be of weight and standing enough to receive grants. Whilst desiring to accede to the wish which the deputation had expressed, he did not want to commit himself to figures, but he proposed that there should be an organizer and clerk appointed, and it seemed to him that along these lines they could hope for the best results. He hoped that that position would be acceptable to them, and also that the movement which they had done so much to develop would be as completely successful in Scotland as it had been in so many places.

## RESTRICTIONS MADE ON SULPHURIC ACID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Munitions has issued an order to be enforced from June 11, regulating the manufacture and sale of sulphuric acid. The order may be summarized as follows:

1. No person may manufacture sulphuric acid without a license from the Ministry of Munitions.
2. No one manufacturing sulphuric acid may, without a license, issue more than 10 tons of 95 per cent sulphuric acid (or its equivalent in acid of other strengths) for the purpose of all other manufactures, trades and businesses carried on by him.
3. No one may supply sulphuric acid (including waste sulphuric acid) to any person without a license. No license is, however, required for supplying less than 56 pounds of 95 per cent sulphuric acid (or its equivalent in acid of other strengths) to any person during any one calendar month.
4. No manufacturer of sulphuric acid may charge a price exceeding the maximum price specified in the schedule of this order. This price is not to apply to sulphuric acid exported under license or manufactured outside the United Kingdom, or to sulphuric acid made wholly from brimstone or specially purified for laboratory purposes.
5. Persons engaged in any trade or

## NEW YORK PARADE TO STIR RECRUITING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As a culmination effort of "regular army week," to fill the ranks of New York's quota for the regular army, all the recruiting agencies in and around the city united last night in a parade organized by the mayor's committee on national defense. About 7000 men, representing all branches of the Federal and State service, were in line. Gen. Oliver B. Bridgman was grand marshal.

Even news that American regulars had arrived on French soil failed to stimulate the volunteer spirit and present indications are that the reserves will have to be supplied by the system of selective conscription.

## INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Internal revenue receipts for May show an increase of \$118,723,566 over the corresponding month of 1916, a large part of the difference being due to new income taxes. For the 11 months ending May 31 total receipts \$571,324,093 were \$190,000,000 in excess of the same period last year. Revenues from spirits increased nearly \$30,000,000; tobacco more than \$14,000,000; income taxes nearly \$145,000,000.

## CHAPLAIN APPOINTED

MARLBORO, Mass.—The Rev. Harlan J. Ballantine, pastor of the First Baptist Church here for six years, has accepted an appointment by Col. Warren E. Sweetser as chaplain of the Sixth Regiment, Massachusetts National Guard. He will succeed the Rev. W. S. Dussault of Lynn.

## ARGENTINA TO HAVE MEETING

Neutral Nations of America to Meet at Buenos Aires on July 9, Presumably to Consider War Subjects

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—With the adhesion of the governments of Venezuela and Costa Rica, communicated to the Argentine Foreign Office, all the American republics that are not at war have responded favorably to the invitation of the Argentine Government to be represented at a conference which is to be held in Buenos Aires at a date not yet fixed, although July 9 has been mentioned unofficially. Nothing definite is known, outside official circles at least, of the explicit theme or themes which it is proposed to discuss at this meeting.

Pan-Americanism has been subjected to a very severe test within the last few months and the entry of its most powerful component unit—the United States—into the war, has clearly left most of the other republics at a loose end. As a belligerent, the United States is disqualified from participation in all questions affecting Cuba. In certain South American governments there has been manifested a feeling that Latin-America has been treated rather cavalierly by the States and there is a tendency to resent any leadership or tutelage exercised by the Washington Government. It is difficult to assign a reason other than an excessive "amour propre," for such a feeling.

When the Buenos Aires conference was first mooted its object was said to be nothing less than the ambitious one of peace mediation between the nations at war. So far as can be gathered today that object has settled down to the formulation of a policy for the protection of the economic interests of Latin-America in the war and threatened after the war. It is felt presumably and rightly, that if solidarity in this respect can be arrived at, the united front presented by an entire continent will be more efficacious than the isolated action of any individual republic or republics.

It is impossible today, however, to dissociate economic problems from the war so that it will be difficult to make other aspects of that all-absorbing subject taboo. It does not seem unreasonable to suppose that a gathering of representatives of Latin-America may find that a discussion of their common economic problems will lead them all to recognize that idea and interest invite them to declare their moral adhesion to the international policy which the United States and Cuba actively, and Brazil and Bolivia passively, have adopted.

Telegrams published here attribute to Count Reventlow and the Pan-German League the serious proposal that Germany should declare war on all neutral nations continuing to trade with Great Britain.

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## VOLUNTEERS FOR REGULARS ARE FEW

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Figures for recruiting for the regular army and its reserves showed, up to Wednesday, that only 1313 men had been accepted for service throughout the country.

Even news that American regulars had arrived on French soil failed to stimulate the volunteer spirit and present indications are that the reserves will have to be supplied by the system of selective conscription.

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business connected with sulphuric acid shall make such returns with regard to their business as may be required by the Ministry of Munitions.

6. For the purpose of this order the expression "sulphuric acid" shall include sulphuric acid of all strengths up to 100 per cent H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> but shall not include acid containing free SO<sub>2</sub> (commonly called oleum of fuming sulphuric acid.)

All applications with regard to this order (including applications for licenses) should be made to the Director of Acid Supplies, Ministry of Munitions, Department of Explosives Supply, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S. W. 1.

## FOREIGN WAR NEWS CONTROL ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of War Baker has decided that the Committee on Public Information, of which George Creel is the head, shall decide all questions as to the usability of news received by the newspapers from press associations and special correspondents in regard to military operations in France and elsewhere, and that General McIntyre, chief of the Insular Bureau, shall continue to serve as the disseminator of all military information emanating from the War Department itself.

In taking this action, Secretary Baker reverses his previous decision making General McIntyre the final arbiter in all questions affecting the publication of military information received from sources other than the War Department.

## BOSTON NAVY YARD RECREATION BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill was introduced in the House to provide for the construction of a recreation building at the Boston Navy Yard. The limit of cost of the proposed building is placed at \$200,000.

The bill stipulates that the proposed structure shall be used as a recreational center for the enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps. It further provides that the building be equipped with a suitable auditorium, gymnasium, swimming pool and other necessary conveniences.

## MEN OF PLATTSBURG GET THEIR FIRST PAY

PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—Candidates of the training camp received their first pay on Friday and nearly \$90,000 was turned over to the men. It consisted of the money due for May, with reimbursement at the rate of three cents a mile for railroad fare to camp. Students who were formerly employed by banking institutions assisted in the work.

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## PROPAGANDA IS ENDED BY UNITY

Germany's Agents, Discouraged by Failure in the United States, Vainly Seek Converts in South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The fast growing unification of the people of the United States, together with a widening comprehension of the significance of the war the country is engaged in, are phases of the situation that are often commented upon here. Officials note, also, that there is a gradual disappearance of the propagandist, who was much in evidence until a few weeks ago.

Evidence has come to the State Department, however, that the German agents are still at work in many parts of South America. Information received at the department portrays the activity of a German consul in a certain Caribbean port. There are several newspapers in that town, and two of them are subsidized by the Germans, each for \$100 per month. Both are very pro-German and one, particularly, is violently anti-American. Articles are often published concerning the "Rape of Panama" by the "Colossus of the North," and there are occasionally satirical descriptions of American life and customs.

The German consul there is also alleged to have financed a theatrical piece called "The American Intervention." The act shows an American cringing before a Mexican, and the dialogue was chiefly composed of ribald jokes about the United States. The effect on the natives of the country of all this propaganda is not believed to be important. The richer classes are in close touch with the United States, with which the country in question carries on a large trade, while the poorer classes are too ignorant to understand the allusions such as are contained in the theatrical piece mentioned.

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## MORE EFFICIENT FARMING URGED

In Booklet on Agricultural Labor T. B. Ponsonby Takes Up Questions of Management to Obtain Better Crop Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
DUBLIN, Ireland.—A very interesting booklet entitled "Agricultural Labor: Standardization as a Means of Improving the Condition of Rural Employment," has recently been issued by the Cooperative Reference Library. The author is Mr. T. B. Ponsonby, a well-known authority on agricultural questions, and it reveals a thorough grasp of the subject of agriculture in all its aspects.

In a short preface, Mr. Ponsonby draws attention to the present tendency of the Government artificially to increase the laborer's wage, leaving the employer to obtain value for what he pays. While there is abundant evidence of the author's ability to analyze the causes for those unsatisfactory conditions of agricultural labor which hitherto have prevented an increase in tillage, notwithstanding high prices for agricultural produce, he confines himself to the immediate difficulties of the question, namely the combating of idleness and the encouragement of increased efficiency in the worker. Both of these difficulties, he maintains, can be met by defining a day's work or standardizing labor, thus giving the worker a definite and immediate object for his labor and giving him a consciousness of proved efficiency. The system of payment should correspond and should include adequate and prompt reward, proportionate to his efficiency, and so arranged as to promote good will between employer and employee.

The author here offers for consideration the following systems of payment:

1. Day Work—Payment by time should, if possible, be supplemented by a bonus as an incentive to increased efficiency.

2. Piece Work—This is recommended where the fixing of a fair rate is not a difficulty.

3. Differential Rate—This consists in paying a definitely higher wage (either daily or piece work) where the amount of work done reaches a certain standard.

An interesting example follows: On a certain farm plowmen receiving 18s. a week were found to average three quarters of an acre per day, which was at a labor cost of 4s. per acre. The farmer told his men that if they would average one acre per day he would raise their wages to 21s. per week. The men thus earned what was considered a very good wage, whilst the labor cost to the farmer dropped to 3s. 6d. per acre, and he had the great advantage of getting the work hurried on.

4. Optional Day or Piece Rate—A definite piece rate is fixed for the work, but the men can choose to be paid by the day or by the piece, and need not decide which they choose until pay day. In this case the men are always sure of the day rate and have the incentive provided by the piece rate. This is a suitable system for farm labor.

5. The Stint System—A man is given definite work to perform, after which he may go home.

6. Profit Sharing System—This is too complicated generally for farm work.

The author then proceeds to give a very valuable and practical note on the standard of work performed by means of horse and motor-drawn implements, but he makes it clear that the use of standards is not meant to displace common sense, nor does he imply that the work done should be measured every day, but that a system should be available whereby this can be done when necessary. The author bases his calculations of the output of an implement on a combination of the distance traveled and the width of the implement, thus producing an "index" figure which, when divided into the width of an implement, in inches, gives the number of acres in a standard day's work for that implement. For example, a plow turning a 9-inch sod is found to cover one acre in a day. This means that a superficial area represented by a rectangle 9 inches broad and 11 miles long has been traversed. The index figure used is 9. The width of the implement is 9 inches; 9-9 equals 1 acre per day. A cultivator working a width of 48 inches: 48-9 (the index figure) equals 5-3 acres per day, a good day's work. The exact index to be used must be settled by the employer on the spot; it can be fixed for different implements by the above method. A table is here given which will be found useful.

| Index | Implement  | Miles effective |
|-------|--|-----------------|
| 10    | Flows, heavy cultivators                         | 10              |
| 9     | Flows, cultivators, heavy harrows                | 11              |
| 8     | Harrows, rollers, drills, etc.                   | 12              |
| 7     | Fast moving implements subject to frequent stops | 13              |
| 6     | Light harrows, hoes and fast moving implements   | 14              |
| 5     | Motor-drawn implements                           | 15              |

By dividing the width of an implement in inches by the index for its class, the quotient gives the number of acres that implement will cover, if it is drawn the number of miles shown in the third column.

A horse is found to exert his greatest efficiency at a low speed between 2 and 2½ miles per hour. A plow should go 1½ to 2 miles, a harrow should be kept moving briskly. Horses should cart at three miles per hour at least; steadiness in draft is of great importance in mowers and binders. If two men can load 10 hundredweight of roots into a cart in six minutes, in order to keep these men busy a cart must come to them every six minutes to replace the filled cart. "The economies obtain-

able by attention to such matters will startle anyone who has not put the matter to the test," the author says. A detailed table is also given of the standard amount of work per day which should be done by manual labor in planting potatoes, cabbages and so on, sowing corn and binding and loading same, loading hay, manure, etc., milking cows, roadwork, excavation and many other phases of farm work, and the author goes on to explain how to find the cost of any standardized operation, to find the number of days' work a given operation will take, to find the proper number of carts to keep one gang busy, etc., practical examples are also given.

The effect of this mass of information is to enable the farmer to gauge accurately the output of work by his men, thereby arriving at the cost price of his farming, and this, after all, is the keynote of efficient management in any business, namely to be able to calculate the cost of any operation with a view to insuring that the operation will not result in a loss but in a profit. Keeping wages low is not good farming or good business, but making efficiency high is both.

The author devotes a few pointed paragraphs to management; he points out the time lost by men loitering for work, the loss of efficiency by idleness, spanners, or in waiting for plow-points or repairs to implements, or even in waiting for instructions. Employers stand aghast at an increase of one shilling in the pound in their rates, but are quite unconscious of an increase of one shilling per acre in the cost of production, sometimes a far larger sum. Often, the author continues, one sees five men doing the work of four, thus increasing the labor cost by 25 per cent. Horses are frequently left idle in the stable, yet the cost of a horse idle for a week may be more than the rent of an acre idle for a whole year. It is only on isolated farms here and there that real business management is to be found, but anyone who has visited such farms cannot fail to appreciate the extraordinary results obtained.

In conclusion the author says, "It must be recognized that real agricultural prosperity is incompatible with a low standard of living of the laborer, that the standard of living of the laborer depends ultimately upon efficiency, that efficiency depends upon management, and that it is, therefore, the duty of agricultural education to produce men able to organize the farm that labor has a fair opportunity to reach its highest development. Men who have made a success of this side of the business should be got together. Their knowledge should be collected and recorded, and form part of the agricultural education of the country. The advantage of having such authoritative recognition of standards of labor would be immense. It would help the employer in his dealings with bad workmen; it would give the laborer some definite and immediate object for his work, and it would identify the efficient men. The difficulty of doing the latter is the most heart-breaking feature of agricultural employment. It would enormously help the vast number of unskilled employers and employed whom the war has put to agricultural work; and for this object alone I believe this question should receive the immediate attention of competent authorities."

## GREAT DEMAND FOR ALLOTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BIRMINGHAM, England.—At the annual meeting of the Birmingham and District Allotments and Small Holdings Association, the great demand for allotments was emphasized. It was estimated, according to the annual report, that during the year 1917 no less than £60,000 worth of vegetables would be grown by allotment holders in Birmingham. A considerable outlay on seed potatoes, it was stated, had also been made for members of affiliated associations. The committee recommended a considerable extension of the work of the association, and it was decided that in future it should be known as the Midland Allotment Federation, Ltd., and be the center of allotment activity in the whole of the Midlands, with power to do what was required on an extensive scale.

Mr. Percy Alden, M. P., commissioner of vacant lands, who addressed the members of the association, said the country was called upon to face a critical position. While he did not want to exaggerate the submarine menace he had no doubt that every effort would have to be made, if Great Britain was not to find itself in so serious a position as to have to come to terms. Before the war, Mr. Alden said, £280,000,000 worth of food was imported into the United Kingdom every year. In 1915 about 10 per cent less was imported, but at a cost of 40 per cent more. In 1916 the figures were still worse, while in 1917, as the president of the board of agriculture had put it, Great Britain was in the position of a beleaguered city. Mr. Alden then went on to say that the allotment holders could help to better the position by producing as much as possible from their own land, and he hoped the allotment movement would go on and prosper. He believed that even if the Germans did their worst Great Britain would still be able to hold out until the next crops came in, but that, he considered, made it all the more necessary to do everything possible now. He mentioned that 136,000 new allotments had been taken up and over 10,000 acres were being cultivated in this way. One of the greatest difficulties, he said, was that the land was in the hands of too few people, and the average man was not given the opportunity of producing food for himself. He believed firmly that if security of tenure and a fair chance were given the food production of the country could easily be doubled.

## SUBSEA BOATS AROUSE SPAIN

Entrance Into War on Side of the Allies Forecast Because of Germany's Course—Revolutionary Tendency Observed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The continual sinking of Spanish vessels by German submarines is giving rise to something worse than discontent and, from all appearances, the Spanish people is gradually coming to the conclusion that the only possible solution of the present situation is for Spain to range herself on the side of the Entente powers.

At the moment of writing, news has just been received that the German Consul at Ferrol has sent 3000 pesetas to the widow of the engineer of the Spanish steamship *Patricio*, a victim of a German submarine. The small monetary value which the German authorities appear to place upon Spanish lives is exciting amazement. The German consuls at San Sebastian and Oviedo have acted in a similar way with regard to the Spanish losses sustained in other German submarine attacks. The newspaper *El Pais* says:

"If the action of the consuls is not due to personal impulse, but to the orders of the German Government, which attempts to remove the bloodstains, to dry the tears and to buy the friendship or avoid the wrath of the Spaniards, such an act is sufficiently humiliating for those who give as well as for those who receive. A state, above all when it is powerful, should repair nobly and fully the prejudice that it causes. The reparation should be generous, the explanations as satisfactory as possible, and the chief reparation consists in avoiding a renewal of the acts. But to assist in such a miserable manner the orphan and the widow, to renew, after such a brief lapse, the same exploits, this is indeed to rate Spanish lives at a very low price."

As mentioned in previous cable dispatches, two more Spanish ships, the *Euzkairre*, a mail boat of 4000 tons, and the *Begonia*, of Bilbao, have been torpedoed. Heavy loss of life is feared in the case of the former. A cablegram has been received from Tenerife stating a resolution was passed at an immense mass meeting of the people, expressing sympathy with the cause of the Allies, protesting against German outrages on Spanish shipping, and demanding that Spain should clearly define her attitude and place herself on the side of the Entente powers.

The great interventionist meeting in the Plaza de Toros has been a big success, and was attended by 20,000 people. The names of the 40 Spanish ships sunk by German submarines were emblazoned on huge sheets and below the platform was another with the name of Enrique Granados, the famous Spanish musician and composer who lost his life in the torpedoing of the *Sussex* when returning home from the successful production of his new opera in New York.

There was a marked revolutionary tendency in nearly all the speeches. There were complaints of the reactionary sympathies of the monarchy and the most striking utterance of all was that of the distinguished and influential leader of the Reformista Party, Señor Melguizar Alvarez who relinquished the active Republican attitude some five or six years ago when King Alfonso had a famous conference with him and Señor Azcarate at the palace in Madrid at which the King declared his democratic ideals and his anxiety for reform in Spanish Government. Señor Alvarez subsequently stating that this conference had changed the political complexion of everything. The careful and semimonarchical attitude of the Reformistas, led by such strong personalities as Azcarate and Alvarez, has been a great difficulty for the Republicans in recent times, and therefore the present declaration of Señor Alvarez is of the deepest significance. He said:

"There was a time when I was a Republican, and I have never ceased to be such, though I have considered that such a form of government could not constitute a permanent ideal for the political life of the country. But now I will tell you in the name of the Reformista party that we are here to defend the honor of Spain, to preserve her dignity and to consolidate her future. If in this we are obstructed by any person, however highly placed he may be, that person will disappear. Be sure of that."

Resolutions calling for Spain to break off relations with Germany and range herself on the side of England, France and the United States were passed.

## ARGUMENTS FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A meeting organized by the Hampstead branch of the London Society for Women's Suffrage, was held recently in the Hampstead Town Hall on "Women's Suffrage and Reconstruction." Lady Frances Balfour, who presided, proposed the resolution "That this meeting welcomes the decision of the Government to embody in a bill the decisions of the Electoral Reform Conference, and confidently expects that this year will see the enfranchisement of women." The chairman remarked that she had never before had a more cheering resolution to put to a meeting. Women's suffrage had been for many years, like the Irish problem, one of the great outstanding questions. It was now probable that these questions would be settled before the next general election. One of the duties

of suffragists now was to allow opponents to get quietly to the rear, and to become converts without being subjected to the usual woman's rejoinder of, "I told you so!" The real arguments in favor of women's suffrage were not the work of women in munition making or in bus conducting. The realization of the development of free peoples, involved women's suffrage among its manifestations. "What God has freed, let no man keep in subjection!" she earnestly said.

Mr. J. L. Garvin, editor of the Observer, was given a warm reception when he rose, to second the resolution. He said that it was his first, but he hoped, not his last appearance on a woman's suffrage platform. He asked suffragists not to scrutinize "in an unfriendly spirit" those who might be more kindly treated by won over to the cause. His present attitude, he explained, was not that of repentance, but of advance for good reasons. A novel and immense experiment had been tried—the greatest ordeal of women's powers. The test had been applied, and the verdict was overwhelming. He argued that the vote should be given to women on the widest possible basis, and as soon as possible, not as a reward for the work they had done, though that had been remarkable, but for the future progress of the world. He traced the gradual change and progress that had come about in his own thought. He had wanted to see the world of equality of the sexes which was expressed in the writings of George Meredith, but reasons had led him to oppose women's suffrage, the campaign of violence having been one factor. There had been nothing lost by delay. Women's suffrage, when carried, would not be carried with bitterness, but with the overwhelming and solid support of the great mass of the nation. He had before the war been afraid that a nation with a mixed franchise might be unequal to the ordeal of a great war. These arguments and fears had proved to be wrong. The theory that a war must be carried on by men's sole efforts had been utterly overthrown, and the great crisis proved that the help of women was urgently needed. Women, he considered, had saved civilization.

The Bishop of Willesden spoke briefly in support of the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The Rev. Dr. Horton also spoke, saying that he had not needed the war to convert him to women's suffrage, and the triumph of that cause would be for him the realization of a life-long dream.

Work in a canteen of this kind is very interesting to any one who is at all observant. The new armies being drawn from every class and from every part of the country, all sorts and conditions of men came into the canteen, but however different their ways of expressing themselves, or however hard it was to understand their different dialects, in one thing they were united and that was in their invariable politeness and gratitude for anything that was done for them. The food was, of course, very good and extraordinarily cheap, and they seemed to appreciate that most thoroughly—here was a change from the ubiquitous "McClonachie," while "plum-and-apple" jam was conspicuous by its absence! The men simply poured in, especially on pay day when they had generally been for a long route march, till the place was so full that it was a problem to keep track of the batch cakes, dripping cakes, doughnuts and cookies which were so popular.

In the early afternoon work was hardest in the kitchen, where one helper presided over the breadcutting machine, while others made up countless plates of sandwiches and bread and butter. Here there were two big gas stoves and a gas water boiler, and the local scoutmaster cooked busily ready for the evening rush. The helpers in their dark blue linen uniforms, big white aprons, caps and sleeves, worked in detachments, four hours at a time. There were then no bread rationing to be considered, but even now these canteens are run most successfully, the men cooperating with the helpers to keep within the prescribed ration.

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## SOLDIERS FLOCK TO THEIR CLUBS

Supported by Voluntary Contributions and Attended by Voluntary Workers, Institutions Have Become Very Popular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Present day conditions have been responsible for the formation of a number of new organizations, and among these one might include soldiers' clubs. Large numbers of men have often been stationed in places which have never before been used for this purpose, and where there is often very little in the way of amusement or recreation, and almost immediately there have sprung into being clubs for the soldiers, supported by voluntary contributions, and staffed by voluntary workers. One of these clubs consisted of a large hall, or recreation room, where the men could write letters, read, play games or make music, a canteen adjoining where they could buy all sorts of food, another room with tables where they could sit and talk, and of course a kitchen where the food was prepared.

Work in a canteen of this kind is very interesting to any one who is at all observant. The new armies being drawn from every class and from every part of the country, all sorts and conditions of men came into the canteen, but however different their ways of expressing themselves, or however hard it was to understand their different dialects, in one thing they were united and that was in their invariable politeness and gratitude for anything that was done for them. The food was, of course, very good and extraordinarily cheap, and they seemed to appreciate that most thoroughly—here was a change from the ubiquitous "McClonachie," while "plum-and-apple" jam was conspicuous by its absence! The men simply poured in, especially on pay day when they had generally been for a long route march, till the place was so full that it was a problem to keep track of the batch cakes, dripping cakes, doughnuts and cookies which were so popular.

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## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

Crown Prince Rupprecht: The artillery activity in Flanders was lively only in a few sectors.

Stubborn engagements occurred yesterday between La Bassée Canal and the Scarpe.

In the battle area forming a salient into the enemy's region to the west and southwest of Lens, which was relinquished by us as a fighting zone a long time back, an attack was launched during the early morning along the road leading to Arras. Our fire rendered it futile.

During the evening, after drumfire, several divisions attacked between Hueluch and Maricourt and from Fresnoy and Gavrelle. Near Hueluch and between Loos and the Lens-Lievins Road the enemy was repelled by our fire and our counterattack. West of Lens, after a vigorous engagement with our advanced troops, the enemy was unable to advance.

Near Avion, the first enemy storming attack, made with especial vigor, failed completely. They attacked here again after bringing up reinforcements. This attack also failed under our fire and by reason of a counter-attack.

Between Fresnoy and Gavrelle the enemy forces continually reinforced their first storming waves, which broke down with heavy losses under our artillery fire, by sending forward fresh troops. After bitter hand-to-hand fighting, the British occupied our foremost lines between Oppy and the Gavrelle windmill.

Our troops fought splendidly, the enemy suffering severe, sanguinary losses during the well coordinated defense and in fighting man to man.

Front of the German Crown Prince: On the Chemin des Dames near Fort de Malmaison, south of Courtecon and southwest of Allies, there were local advances. East of Cerny an enterprise on a large scale conducted by a Westphalian regiment was completely successful. A French position here along a front of 1000 meters and a strongly defended tunnel were stormed and held against vigorous counterattacks. During these engagements a total of more than 150 prisoners and some machine guns were brought in.

On the west bank of the Meuse a carefully prepared attack was carried out on the western slope of Hill 304. After a short spell of preparatory fire, Posen regiments, by a strong rush forward, captured a French position on both sides of the Melancourt-Esnes Road to a width of 2000 meters and a depth of 500 meters. Enemy attacks immediately initiated were repulsed in front of the captured lines.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Saturday)—The official statement issued Friday reads:

A hostile raiding party was repulsed during the night north of Cherisy. We successfully raided the enemy's trenches southeast of Loos.

The War Office communication issued on Friday evening says:

Our captures in the successful operations carried out by us last night in the neighborhood of Oppy and south of the Souchez River are now known to include 247 prisoners and 12 machine guns.

We raided enemy trenches during today northeast of Croisilles and in the neighborhood of Armentières.

One German airplane was brought down yesterday in air fighting. None of our machines are missing.

The official statement issued Friday evening regarding the Egyptian Expeditionary Force reads:

The general situation is unchanged. There has been considerable patrol activity, in which we have secured prisoners. Successful air raids have recently been carried out. Six hundred and fifty pounds of bombs were dropped on a supply depot at Tulkeran on June 23, severely damaging rolling stock and station buildings.

Bombs weighing 1180 pounds were dropped on the airdrome Ramles. On June 26, 50 bombs were dropped on military establishments near Jerusalem.

British troops swept on closer around Lens today and a gain of a mile over a total front of four miles is reported by Field Marshal Haig. The report says:

As the result of our attacks strongly organized defensive systems on both banks of the Souchez River covering Lens were captured. Our whole objectives were gained with slight loss and with considerable enemy casualties. Positions of great strength as well as tactical and strategic importance are ours.

Additional information confirms the success of the Lens operations. Besides captures in prisoners and machine guns, an important advance was made over a total front of four miles to the depth of one mile.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Saturday)—The official statement issued Friday evening reads:

The enemy, after his severe defeat last night in the region of Cerny, directed some new attacks against our positions to the northeast of this village. After several vain attempts, which cost them heavy loss, the Germans succeeded again in entering the first line element, whence they have been expelled.

To the southeast of Cobeny, the Germans, in the course of the same night, started an attack which was particularly violent. The enemy brought forth several battalions led by special storming troops which several times attempted to carry the salient in our line on both sides of the Laon-Rheims Road. The assaulting waves were shattered by our fire and were not able to penetrate our

trenches on any front, being forced to fall back with heavy losses.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun sector) the artillery activity continues intense in the sector of Hill 304 and in the Avocourt wood.

During the evening of Wednesday a German long range gun fired several heavy shells in the direction of Dux-kirk.

Belgian communication: During the night an enemy detachment attacked one of our posts to the north of Mielonne No. 16 on the Yser, but was repulsed by our fire.

Army of the Orient (Thursday): The enemy artillery has been rather active on the right bank of the Vardar and toward Trsvana Stena. A Bulgarian attack has been repulsed in the region of Nonleva.

British aviators have caused several important explosions and fires at Sovjak, near Demir Hissar, and in the hangars at Bogletz.

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The Saturday communication from the War Office reads:

On Friday evening, west of Dead Man's Hill, the Germans powerfully assumed the offensive on a front of about a mile and a half. The assault was by picked troops in a furious attack, but the French resistance nearly annihilated them. The Germans succeeded in penetrating our first line of the entire front, but energetic counterattacks drove them out everywhere, with the exception of the western slope of Dead Man's Hill.

As evidence of the German concentration of troops, 80 prisoners taken in this fighting by our forces belonged to four different regiments.

Northwest of Cerny the enemy renewed his attacks at night. Two against Labovelle were accompanied by liquid fire. In very lively fighting these attackers obtained a footing on a battered salient there.

Around Avoncourt and Dead Man's Hill today the artillery fire was of extreme violence.

West of Hill 304 a French counter-attack retook trenches lost yesterday. In the Champagne, west of Navarin Farm, a strong German raid was repulsed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—The official statement issued Friday reads:

Western (Russian) and Rumanian fronts: There were fusillades and aerial operations. Six enemy airplanes bombarded the town of Tecuclo. No damage was done.

Caucasian front: In the direction of Rendjen, east of Bistun, our detachments after two attacks by superior Turkish forces retired to the northern bank of the River Abis Hirman, to the south of Banah.

Northwest of Senna our detachments occupied a height and trenches near the summit of Garban.

Friday night's statement follows:

On the western front, in the direction of Kovel, west of Koukary, the enemy emitted gas waves which the wind dissipated before they reached our trenches. South of Brzezany the enemy attacked one of our advance trenches and showered grenades on the defenders, who retired after taking some prisoners.

In the region of Kuropatalki and Chiblain the enemy directed an intense artillery bombardment on our trenches. On the Rumanian front there were fusillades.

On the Caucasian front we dislodged the enemy in the direction of Serbecht on Tuesday and captured the town of Serbecht. We repulsed Turkish attacks east of Buzan.

A German airplane was shot down in the region of Flumac. A hostile air squadron dropped about 25 bombs in the region of Kozoff.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The official statement issued Friday reads:

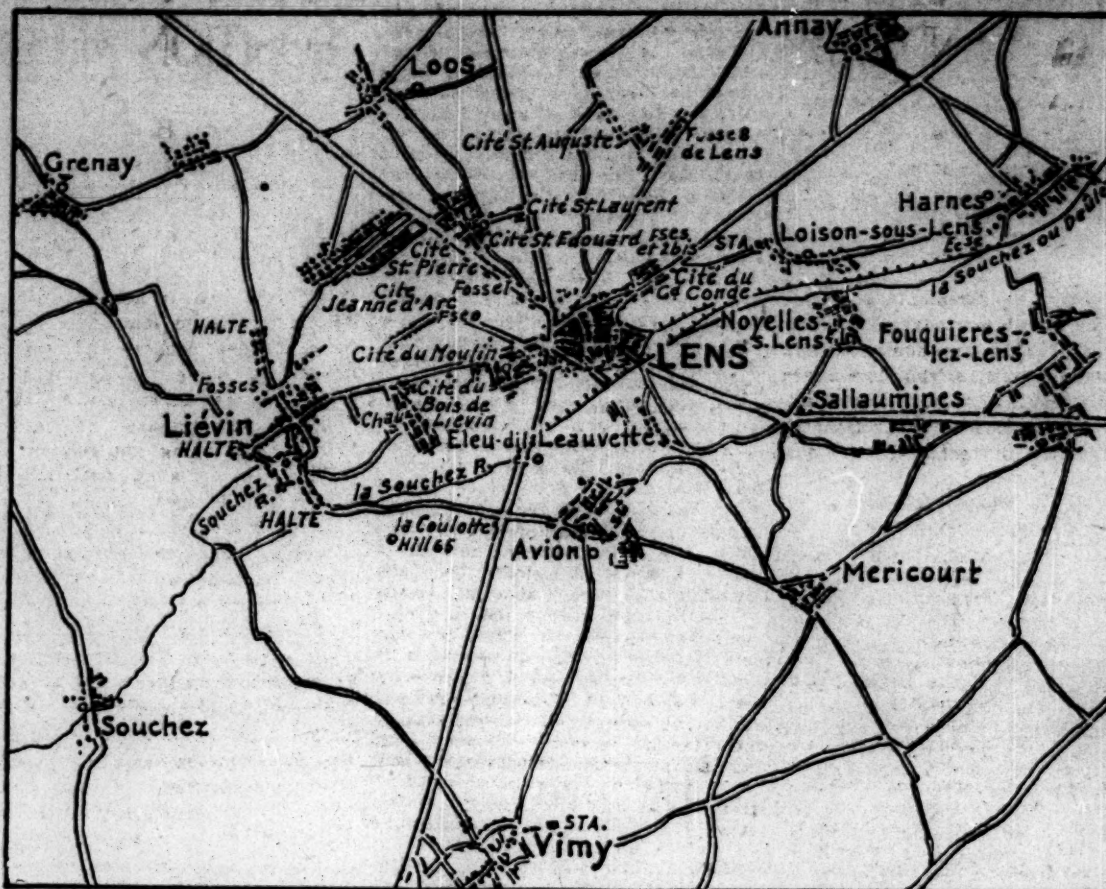
The artillery struggle was fairly active yesterday on the whole front. In answer to the fire directed by the enemy against Ala, we repeatedly shelled the railway station at Galliano.

On the Asiago Plateau the enemy concentrated a violent fire on Agnello Pass. Near Santa Lucia, in the Tolmino region, traffic was interrupted repeatedly by our fire.

Enemy aviators displayed great activity in the evening. They were engaged effectively by our anti-aircraft batteries.

RAILWAY MEN VOTE ON STRIKE

On the question of striking July 4 to enforce their demands for increased wages and other betterments about



Map of district around Lens

Sir Douglas Haig's forces, which have been closing in steadily on Lens, the great coal center of the Pas de Calais, for some time past, have now reached points within one mile of the center of the town, the early fall of which is expected.

175 members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks employed on the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad are now voting. If the required two-thirds vote of the membership favors drastic action, the strike order will be put into effect. The membership is made up of baggage men, ticket agents, crossing tenders and boat help.

### GERMAN SOCIALIST REPORT PUBLISHED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—

A committee of the German Social Democratic party met in the Reichstag on Tuesday to hear the report of the delegation to Stockholm. According to the Vorwarts, Herr Scheidemann said that although the Stockholm negotiations had not taken the course they desired, they had passed off better than many expected. The great difficulties encountered would probably have rendered the conference impossible altogether but for the cooperation of M. Brodsky, a Danish Socialist, who went to Petrograd on the German party's behalf.

Herr Scheidemann further expressed the view that the memorandum drawn up by the delegation would remove many misunderstandings, but complained that the German Socialist majority's policy was still being misrepresented, especially by the minority group, which was throwing suspicion on the integrity of its peace policy.

The majority delegation had done its duty, however, and now the German Government must do its part and prove to the world by its deeds its sincerity concerning the domestic reform which was needed to complete German political freedom and overcome the distrust abroad of the German declarations and intentions. Subsequently the committee decided that part of the Congress should be convened at Wurzburg on Aug. 12, for the first time since the war.

INTRIGUE DENIED BY VENEZUELA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Venezuela today denied that either her Government or any private individuals are intriguing to the island of Margarita to Germany as a secret base for German submarines. This is Venezuela's answer to American representation against disposal of the island to the Germans.

Receipt of the message followed a previous message which showed that Venezuela would take up the matter of submarine warfare in general with Germany. Venezuela is believed to be one of the nations referred to in recent announcements here of German plotting in South America.

## LLOYD GEORGE COMMENTED ON

Prime Minister in Glasgow Speech, Declares Real Reform of Teutonic Government to Be Best Guarantee of Peace

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Saturday)—

"If the German Government's constitution becomes as democratic as either the French, Italian, American, Russian, or British governments' constitutions are, that in itself will constitute the best guarantee for peace in Europe and the world that we can hope to secure."

This sentence of the Prime Minister's Glasgow speech, and its immediate context, are commented on today by all the editorial writers in the London press. These editorial comments indicate that the Prime Minister's speech has been received with much satisfaction, though possibly unwarranted expectations were roused beforehand as to what the speech might contain.

The scene in St. Andrews Hall, Glasgow, when the Prime Minister described the sovereign as the hardest worked man in the country, is also noted as very significant.

An outburst of whole-hearted enthusiasm, the Daily Telegraph says, bore witness to the loyalty of this nation towards its sovereign, who has won its confidence, whose heart it feels to beat with its own, and whom it delighted to honor. The London Times says this popular tribute will be the more grateful because it has been richly earned. The Daily Chronicle dwells on the incident at greater length and says it was significant of more than the gratitude of the people. It expressed our national unity, this paper adds, and reminds us of the advantage of having a symbol of our greatest common measure of agreement.

The London papers, however, while expressing satisfaction with the speech, content themselves with restraining and underlining its main points. Candid and at the same time hopeful passages of the speech dealing with Russia are welcomed, especially Mr. Lloyd George's emphatic declaration that the Russian revolution has made more sure than ever the quality of the Allies' victory.

The London Times also comments

on the references to the democratization of Germany and expresses what many people here think when it says, "We should have, it need hardly be insisted, to make quite sure that the conversion of Germany to democratic and constitutional principles was sincere and stable. The class which at present rules her is quite capable of adroit simulation on this point, as on all others."

The Morning Post comments are characteristic. It declines to draw any distinction between the German Government and the German people. It declares that the Allies should insist on the final and complete peace which follows a complete victory and declares that the executive committee of the Council of Soldiers and Workers in Petrograd in the main have German names. The picture of the German people driven into the war by a tyrannical Government, and groaning under the Hohenzollern yoke, it says, is pure fancy. In conclusion, it declares that Providence and the blood of the people have given these German colonies into our keeping. We must see to it that they never go back to Germany.

The Daily Chronicle notes with approval that the question of the German colonies of Mesopotamia and Armenia is to be placed freely at the disposal of the peace congress and agrees with the optimism of the speech, declaring that in a war of exhaustion a nation which is only beginning to feel the pinch of war in its third year is unlikely to taste defeat.

The Daily News declares that while the Prime Minister's signals to the German people from the public platform are important as a first step, it is essential for the Allies to state their war aims again in a declaration drawn up in concert and indorsed by each partner to the alliance. If Germany refused to accept democratic terms, it could, the Daily News thinks, be justifiably threatened with an after-war boycott.

### BOSTON UNIVERSITY

It was announced at Boston University today that to meet the demand for a great number of additional men with knowledge of navigation because of the large fleet of merchant ships now being built in this country, an introductory course in navigation will be offered in the summer session which begins on Monday. This course will be given from 4.30 to 6.30 each day of the session by Prof. Robert E. Bruce, head of the Department of Mathematics in the College of Liberal Arts. The latest figures from the registrar shows an attendance of 740 in the Free Emergency War Course for women now running in the College of Business Administration.

## DUMA RESOLVES NOT TO DISBAND

Body Points Out It Has Acted as a Revolutionary Institution and Will Adhere to Patriotic Duty—Cossacks Want Land

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—The Duma resolved against its own dissolution, demanded in a recent resolution of the all-Russian Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. The Duma resolution points out that the Duma, both in regard to the abdication of Nicholas and the constitution of a provisional revolutionary government, had acted as a revolutionary institution and declares it will adhere to its patriotic duty of raising its voice if necessary to preserve the fatherland from the dangers which threatened it and to guide it in the right path.

The all-Russian Cossack Congress has declared that all the lands now belonging to the Cossacks shall remain in their possession and that all the Cossack land given during the old régime to private persons as well as State and church lands in these territories shall be restored to their original owners. The peasant land in Cossack territories, it was also resolved, should remain in possession of present holders.

## CZECH DELEGATES PUBLISH PROGRAM

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—A delegation of Czech Slavonian Labor party has reached Stockholm and presented its program to the Dutch-Scandinavian committee. It subscribes to the rule of no annexations or indemnities and the self-determination of nations, and advocates the federalization of states containing several nationalities, and consequently the formation within the borders of a federative Danube State of a Czech State, including all the territories peopled by Czechs and Slovaks.

It further claims self-determination for Finland, supports the Polish desire for union and independence, claims the restoration and access to the sea for Serbia, full restoration of independence for Belgium and urges an agreement between German and French Socialists as the best solution of the Alsace-Lorraine question. Finally it advocates international arbitration courts and agrees on other points with the views of the remaining delegations.

### HOOVER CALLS MILK PRODUCERS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Representatives of the Milk Producers Association here have been called to Washington to confer with Herbert Hoover, Food Controller, on the milk situation.

## GERMAN PRESS CENSORSHIP IS MADE ABSOLUTE

Papers All Supplied With Uniform Comment From a Central Source—Fresh Peace Rumors

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The latest German papers to hand show the press censorship still more severe. Though it already was drastic, it has suddenly been rendered complete and the papers are being supplied with uniform comment from a central source.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, for instance, announced in one issue, that it would be compelled, for reasons that could not be made public, to appear in a different form, and the following day it stated that its political section would appear, until further notice, without any expression of its own opinion.

Meanwhile many papers reproduce an article in the Hanoverian Deutsche Volkszeitung, complaining that the contents of current German papers are practically identical, being all fed from the same source and that they resemble more and more the so-called standard journal which is the ideal of the State, but which must finally mean the forfeiture for the German press of all reputation and influence abroad.

There is a tendency to connect this development with preparations for a fresh peace move reported to be timed for the reassembling of the Reichstag next week, while similar significance is attached to the fact that Germany has just exported a large quantity of gold to Holland with a view to improving the rate of exchange, and that it is officially announced that the return visit of the Austrian Emperor and Empress to Munich, next week, will be of a formal and political character, and that the Emperor will be accompanied by high officials, including the Foreign Minister, the Hungarian Premier, and his cousin, Prince zu Hohenlohe, who is first court chamberlain and regarded as the man behind the throne.

With regard to the gold exports, which are to continue, it is thought that Germany would hardly take such a step if she anticipated a prolongation of the war, and concerning the Munich visit, it is recalled that the young Emperor's reign has been marked by constant goings to and from between Munich and Vienna, with the result that the Bavarian and Austrian policy has come to be considered identical and Berlin has betrayed uneasiness to the point of being credited with offering Bavaria parts of Lorraine as well as Alsace with view to retaining her support.

### RESTAURANT ORGANIZATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Organization of New York's 6500 restaurants as one step in food conservation plans of Herbert C. Hoover was started today. Mr. Hoover has urged use of lobsters, oysters and fish of all sorts.

## Druggets

Fifth Floor  
Mail Orders Filled

From East India—at low prices

A display decidedly interesting, not only because the prices are probably much less than asked elsewhere, but because the assortment is so comprehensive.

### TILE PATTERN

(Shown at left)

| Size    | Price | Size     | Price |
|---------|-------|----------|-------|
| 3.0x1.6 | 1.50  | 6.0x 9.0 | 17.50 |
| 3.0x3.0 | 3.00  | 8.0x10.0 | 23.50 |
| 2.3x5.0 | 3.75  | 9.0x12.0 | 32.50 |
| 3.0x6.0 | 5.65  | 9.0x15.0 | 42.50 |

### PLAIN DRUGGETS

(Shown at right)

| Size    | Price | Size      | Price |
|---------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 3.0x1.6 | 1.50  | 6.0x 9.0  | 17.50 |
| 3.3x3.3 | 3.00  | 8.0x10.0  | 23.50 |
| 2.3x5.0 | 3.75  | 9.0x12.0  | 32.50 |
| 3.0x6.0 | 5.65  | 10.0x14.0 | 42.50 |

Borders in blue, green or brown on natural center—but not all colors in each size.

### STAR PATTERN

(Shown at left)

| Size     | Price | Size          | Price |
|----------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 2.3x 5.0 | 3.75  | Two Borders   |       |
| 3.0x 6.0 | 5.65  | Wave design   |       |
| 8.0x10.0 | 23.50 | Grocin design |       |

Colors—Black border with red figure; plain center, with red, yellow and black figures.

## Samples Cretonne

For Cushions, Chair Seats, Knitting Bags

Prices Per Remnant or Piece

25c 50c 75c 1.00

Nearly all of the finer imported qualities. In lots of this kind there is a very large assortment of patterns and colorings. Lengths range from 24 to 45 inches.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street Near West

### MISSIE'S DRESS SHOP

Filene's

Summery silk dresses, misses' shop, \$18.50

A cool combination of Georgette crepe and light-weight silks such as polka-dotted foulard and checked, striped and flowered summer taffetas.

Some are all dark—these are to wear all day.

Some are all light—these are for afternoon and evening.

Filene's—mail orders filled—fourth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

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Special Boat Train With Parlor Car.

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Leave Boston, Back Bay 6:12 P. M.  
Leave Providence, Fox Point Wharf 7:00 P. M.  
Due New York, Pier 14, N. R. 7:15 A. M.

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THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.



## ALIENS MAY ENLIST IN ARMY

Citizens of Allied and Neutral Countries Do Not Have to Have First Papers in Order to Serve United States

Opportunities are open for citizens of allied and neutral countries to enlist in the Army of the United States without their first papers. Citizens of the Central Powers may enlist if they have their first papers but they must pass an inspection by the recruiting officer before they will be accepted.

Today is the last in the regular Army recruiting week and Boston is 800 men short of its quota. With unusual recruiting today it is expected that not more than 100 will be obtained. About 50 were sent yesterday to Syracuse and Ft. Slocum, N. Y. In connection with the refusal to enlist Negroes, the following telegram was sent to President Wilson yesterday signed by Emory T. Morris, Allen M. Whaley, William Trotter and William D. Brigham, members of the Boston Branch Equal Rights League: "Army recruiting faces failure. White men East refusing to volunteer. Colored barred. Petition you to order all regiments open to colored. Eastern leaders pledge thousands of colored volunteers. Will you act today?"

Tonight the office of the Fourth Reserve Railway Engineers Regiment goes out of existence, as practically all the recruits needed have been signed up. Work of getting the regiment into camp continues, the men being housed in the buildings of Rockingham Park, Salem, N. H. Forty candidates for commissions as provisional second lieutenants in the engineering corps of the regular Army took examinations at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology yesterday. Maj. F. B. Downing, U. S. A., was chairman of the examining board. All who pass will be commissioned at once to fill the many vacancies existing in this branch of the service.

A free school for the training of radio operators is to be established in Boston according to orders which have been received by United States Radio Inspector Arthur Batchelder at the customhouse. The plans at present allow the enrollment of 40 young men 18 years of age and up.

Canadian officers for the instruction of Massachusetts National Guard officers in modern methods of trench fighting is the plan which Adj.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser is trying to work out and he leaves today for Canada to try and obtain the necessary number of experienced men for this work. Though the original plans called for the opening of this school of instruction at the Wakefield range July 5, owing to the time necessary to procure instructors the opening date has been postponed until July 9. The course will be opened to commissioned and noncommissioned officers of the guard, the officers and men attending in three divisions, each division for five days. Trenches will be built along the lines of those used in France and offensive and defensive fighting with rifle and machine gun fire and bomb practice is the program.

Instructions that the section of the Framingham training field to be used by the Ninth Regiment be placed in condition at once for occupancy were telephoned by Governor McCall from Washington yesterday after a conference with the Secretary of War, the cost of the work to be taken from the State fund. The impression in Washington had been that the grounds were in as fine condition as when the troops left them last year.

Bluejackets at the navy yard are hoping that Congress will see fit to pass the bill introduced by Congressman George Holden Tinkham in the House yesterday providing for a suitable building for recreation purposes to be equipped with an auditorium, gymnasium, swimming pool and other amusement devices, the total cost not to exceed \$200,000.

Officers Leave for Plattsburg  
Plattsburg has been assigned as the post for the six Army instructors who left Harvard yesterday, where they have been assisting the French officers in the instruction of the Reserve Officers Training Corps. The men are: Sergt. G. W. Thorberg, Sergt. J. H. Brown, Q. M. Sergt. J. F. Harvey, Sergt. Maj. W. A. Bender, Sergt. John Lynch and Sergt. J. J. Kennedy. This leaves only three instructors at the college.

Roger Amory of the Army Aviation Corps, a former Harvard student, spoke to members of the corps yesterday seeking recruits for the aviation service. The corps and members of the Naval Reserve Radio School will be the guests of President and Mrs. A. Lawrence Lowell and other members of the faculty and their wives at a reception to be held in Standish Hall tomorrow evening from 7 until 8:30 p. m.

Plans for Shipbuilding Aid  
Plans for a cooperative campaign to aid shipbuilding in the United States have been started by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Committee on Public Safety, according to an announcement yesterday from Francis T. Bowles, chairman of the board. It is expected that various stations where men who wish to aid their country by enlisting in shipbuilding work will be enrolled, under the auspices of the Public Safety Committee.

Mr. Bowles said that practically all of the shipyards are working short-handed and that laborers are greatly needed. He emphasized the point that those who are unable to serve in the

United States armed forces can be of as much service to the nation in helping to build the vessels which will transport the soldiers, munitions and foodstuffs to Europe.

## PEONIES FEATURE HORTICULTURAL SHOW

Peonies feature the rose, peony and strawberry exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society which opened for two days in Horticultural Hall, Boston, this morning. In addition to the many exhibits of peonies there are several tables covered with the early vegetables. Particular attention is being given some extra large cabbage heads from W. J. Clemson of Taunton. Other exhibitors of vegetables are Miss Elizabeth Thatcher of Roxbury and Warren Huestis & Son of Belmont.

Along one side of the hall a table covered with flowering plants is a point of interest. Here may be seen the new pink astilbe and varieties of single and double peonies as well as the more common Sweet Williams, white Siberian iris, maiden pink, bugle seed, blue bell of Scotland, forget-me-nots and white cranebill.

Roses are exhibited on the center tables, while on each side of the hall are large showings of peonies. In the rear some strawberries are entered for prizes. T. C. Thurlow & Sons of West Newbury have the largest exhibit of peonies, covering one side of the hall.

## RUSSIAN MISSION METS JEWISH GROUP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Holding a conference on Friday with a delegation of Jews from Boston, Mass., the Russian Mission, headed by Ambassador Bakmatieff, accepted an invitation to be the guests of Boston Jewish organizations late in July. The delegation comprised Nathan Pinsanski, president of the Temple Adath Jeshurun of Roxbury, Mass., chairman; Henry H. Levenson, grand master of the Independent Order Sons of Israel, Harry E. Burroughs of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and Alexander Brin, secretary.

"It is, indeed, with great pleasure that I accept the invitation," said Mr. Bakmatieff to the delegation. "The fact that it comes from Russian Jews I appreciate in the invitation all the more. New Russia is prepared to fight on beside America until the world has been made safe for democracy. The future of the Jews in Russia goes hand in hand with the success of Russia and her allies. Great changes are taking place in Russia. The Jews, in common with other Russian subjects, are cooperating with the new Government in an earnest endeavor to stabilize it. The Jews are now being accorded the same equal rights as those enjoyed by other residents. Russia is today entering on a new phase, in which the fruitful participation of the Jews will give strong development to our country."

## BUILDING ACTIVE IN CANAL ZONE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P.—The most important activities of the Panama Canal now are in the building line, especially at the Atlantic terminal. A large new hotel, and a handsome school building, both of concrete, have been almost completed at Balboa, while a hotel, schoolhouse, new administration building, a new dock, and a new town, to have several score of houses, are nearing completion in Cristobal and Colon, besides which there are many new buildings for the quarters and executive offices for the coast artillery.

The United Fruit Company is to erect a handsome building to accommodate its manager and other employees on the East Colon extension. The Italian steamship line is building a new office structure near the big building lately erected for the American Bible Society in Cristobal fronting the docks. Former Governor Ardia is building a three-story hotel near the railway station, and many other private investors are building also. There is a real estate boom in Colon.

A splendid new concrete driveway has been made from Colon to Ft. Randolph, five miles long, and the reclamation by filling of swamp land to the extent of several hundred acres is under way. Persistent agitation for more good roads and for a railway from Colon to Bocas del Toro is going on in the local newspapers, and by the chambers of commerce, and the utility of these for possible military purposes is being pointed out.

## RICE ORDERS RECEIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—One New Orleans exporter has received orders for 40,000 pockets of rice, while an especially large demand for the cereal for export has caused arrivals of as much as half this amount at one time here. Some of the rice, which will go out of New Orleans by rail, will ultimately reach foreign countries, it has been said.

The new crop of rice will begin to arrive about Aug. 1, and large contracts for purchase of rice here to be used in Europe are expected to be announced at that time. Much will also be sent to American army camps.

## WAR PROBLEMS THE TOPIC

War problems will be discussed at Chautauqua, N. Y., all next week and the speakers will be Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, who will represent the National Security League, being chairman of the committee on patriotism through education, Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane will be principal speaker there.

## EDUCATORS TALK UPON STANDARDS

Several Speakers Discuss Methods to Measure Teachers at Conference at the Institute of Technology Buildings

Standards, measurements and tests are under discussion today at the joint conference of school administrators and teachers called by the State Board of Education and the American Institute of Instruction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge.

Wallace E. Mason, director of the State Normal School at Keene, N. H., is presiding and the subject is presented by Dr. Milo B. Hillegas, commissioner of education for Vermont. An address was given by Dr. Hillegas followed by short talks. Alexander J. Inglis, department of education at Harvard, and Charles Carroll of the Rhode Island Normal School at Providence.

Dr. Hillegas maintained that the application of standards, measurements and tests to education marked one of the great advances in education and acted as a safeguard to both the teacher and the supervising officer. There was not a thing in the field of education not susceptible to the test, he said.

He referred to the advance in test making that the last few years had wrought, beginning with the colorless test of the Baltimore system with which he had had something to do, and extending through the New York City investigation which had aroused so much criticism because the test had not then reached its present development and recognized method. In the past an investigator criticized from his own angle and immediately condemned. Now there are definite standards by which all criticism must be gauged.

Dr. Hillegas thought that the standard could be used with great advantage in many ways, first within the school, also with the parent, and were of utmost value when applied to his own work by the child himself. The test was merely a new application of an old method, that of translating Latin into English and the English back into Latin, then comparing the Latin translation with the original. Dr. Hillegas thought that in most instances too much attention was paid to the technical side of the tests, to the loss of the real idea and greatest value.

Professor Inglis led in the discussion of the paper. The test would never reach its real value, he believed, until the actual work of the child under proper conditions of school was made the foundation, and pointed out that a large group of people seemed to think a manipulation of failures seemed to lead to educational results. Much that was encountered on the subject was merely ambiguous. He believed the application of the tests and standards, when intelligently done, was of great practical value and that educators should strive to make them even more practical.

Professor Inglis was followed by Mr. Carroll, who cautioned against the over-emphasis of the test. While it could do much, was it not true that the most vital things in education could not be measured, he asked.

Dr. Hillegas continued his address this afternoon to be followed by Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts. Josiah W. Taylor, state agent for secondary education, Augusta, Me., and Dr. Frank W. Ballou, director of the Department of Educational Investigation and Measurement, Boston.

A patriotic meeting under the auspices of the Massachusetts branch of the League to Enforce Peace will be held in Sanders Theater, Harvard University, Sunday afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock. Dr. Lemuel H. Murrin, president of Boston University, is to preside and an address is to be given by Dr. Edward Cummings, pastor of the South Congregational Church, on "Religion and Patriotism."

Junior high schools will form the general topic for consideration on Monday. Two round table conferences were held yesterday afternoon for a more intimate discussion of the general topic, "Administration and Supervision of Schools." P. W. Horn, superintendent of schools in Houston, Tex., who had given the address in the morning, was the speaker, placing emphasis upon the need for originality and freedom. He would not select teachers on a basis of a mechanical plan but as the result of personal examination.

Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of schools in Boston, believed that every assistance should be given the teacher in order to develop her own ideas and cultivate her initiative. This he considered one of the strongest factors in the success of any school system.

George I. Clapp, superintendent of schools in Woburn, would make the selection of teachers on a purely professional basis and make the complete possible separation of the school department from the city government. Others on the program were Hector L. Bellisle, superintendent, Fall River; William C. Moore, superintendent, Newburyport, and A. C. Boyden, principal, Bridgewater Normal School.

Dr. Paul Hanus of the department of education at Harvard University and member of the State Board of Education, giving the address at the conference of school committee members, declared that the school committee should be a board of control with the superintendent as its executive officer, armed with initiative and possessing power to select his own teachers.

F. W. Wright, deputy commissioner

of education for Massachusetts, looked forward to the time when the school organization would be a coordinate function of government, not a subordinate. He urged a higher recognition in their work by school committee members of the life of the community. Francis G. Wadsworth, who is just severing his connection as agent with the Massachusetts Board of Education to take up educational work in New York State, urged the members of school committees to break away from personal prejudices and narrow interests and seek the larger view. Their one aim should be to bring the schools up to the highest type, he said, not to think what their constituents might think of them or how their actions might affect their votes. "There has been too much safeguarding of the schools in the interest of local policies and of personal interest and not enough attention given to the children's needs," he said.

A reception to the visitors was held by the department and faculty of M. I. T. in the great court of the new buildings from 5 to 6:30 o'clock. This was followed by a dinner at which James P. Munroe, secretary to the corporation, was toastmaster. The war, he said, was giving the educational system of the country one of the greatest tests it ever had. "The greatest danger to the young men we send across the Atlantic," he said, "will come with the relaxations and temptations," and the way the men meet them will indicate the schools had accomplished what they should or not.

Frederick P. Fish, chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Education, said that the State board had practically no power, but must work through influence largely. He believed there should be a closer definite relation between the board and the school.

## GOVERNORS TO NAME BOARDS FOR DRAFT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department has called on State governors to name the members of boards that will select men for the new United States armies. In a letter to each Governor, Secretary Baker drew attention to the double responsibility that rests upon the boards—to raise armies and at the same time avoid injuring the industrial needs of the nation. He declared it was the "most vital problem of the war to strike a balance between the military and industrial necessity."

On the recommendations of the department, every board will have a member who is in close touch with the agricultural situation of each district, a member who has wide knowledge of the industrial situation, and a member who is in touch with labor, preferably a representative of organized labor. In addition there will be members representing the professions.

Secretary Baker emphasized that the boards of the nation should be the highest standing for the positions.

"They must be men possessing mentality, experience and information that will enable them to solve the very difficult economical problems to be encountered," he told the governors. "They must be men of such stability, patriotism and integrity as will insure the interests of the nation against the urging of private claims." To the district boards is entrusted the most vital problem of the war. Two things are to be accomplished: to raise armies and to maintain industries. As the war proceeds more and more men will be required for the battle line, and yet there are certain industries that must be maintained to the end.

## ELEVATED ROUTE CHANGES

To meet changes in traffic on the South Boston-Bay line, a rearrangement of trips will be made by the Elevated. Hereafter this service will be operated on two routes, one as at present to Massachusetts Avenue, and the other via Dover and Berkeley streets, terminating at Boylston Street. The theater trips operated over Summer Street Extension will be discontinued and the Atlantic Avenue service will be operated to Rowe's Wharf.

## FRANKLIN SQUARE HOUSE

Miss Castine C. Swanson, superintendent of the Franklin Square House, whose term of office closes today, was given a farewell reception last evening. A feature was the presentation of a purse of money from the guests and some of the employees through Dr. George L. Perrin. Miss Gertrude Hatch, assistant superintendent, whose term has also expired, was presented with flowers and a purse.

## GERMAN PLOT INDICATED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—In the arrest of three pro-Germans the past two days agents of the Federal Department of Justice believe they have found evidence of a nation-wide German plot. Two of the men are German bakers and the third was chef at the Mission Hills Country Club. The latter is alleged to have expressed a desire to get into the Army as a cook for the purpose of disposing of United States soldiers. Emil Marohn is his name.

## LIQUOR CARRIER HELD

United States Commissioner Hayes yesterday held Thomas R. Gibson, charged with carrying intoxicating liquor inside the naval grounds at Commonwealth Pier.

## AMUSEMENTS

AT THE TIP OF CAPE COD  
**PROVINCETOWN**  
The Pilgrims' First Landing Place  
Trips will be resumed July 3rd.  
CAPE COD STEAMSHIP CO. Tel. F. H. 2211.

**NANTASKET BEACH**  
STEAMERS FROM ROWES WHARF

## MEAT PACKERS' POSITION GIVEN

Charged With Boosting Prices, They Lay Blame on Producers, and Say That They Sell Meat at Less Than Cost

CHICAGO, Ill.—It has become the practice of late, in some quarters, to charge the meat packers with boosting the cost of living. A Galena (Ill.) woman put the matter squarely up to J. Ogden Armour, head of the biggest food-purveying industry in the world, with the allegation that the packers could lower prices if they would. In a reply made by Mr. Armour's direction, the position of the packers is stated as follows:

"Apparently you take it for granted that the packers arbitrarily determine the price of meat. That assumption is wrong, as is evidenced by these facts:

"Price is determined by cost of production, plus cost of preparation, plus cost of distribution and the profits. It is a fact recognized in Federal statistics that the Chicago packers do business on the lowest margin of profit of any of the great modern industries. Present high prices, therefore, are not the result of large profits. It is likewise a matter of general knowledge that the wonderful efficiency acquired by the big packers in preparing and distributing meat has lowered the cost item there to a minimum. It is necessary to turn to cost of production in order to find the reason for the high final price.

"The packers can no more fix the rate at which they can buy hogs than you can fix the rate at which you will buy from the retailer. The packer has to go into the open market to buy his hogs, and he has to pay the price demanded by the commission man representing the farmer who sent in the hogs. The farmer's price is based on cost of production, plus his profit. Whereas the farmer could sell hogs as low as \$3 in 1873, \$3.10 in 1898, \$3.90 in 1903, and \$3.75 in 1907, the farmer today demands and receives as much as \$16 per hundredweight.

"The packer is helpless to influence this price. We know how many hogs we must have to keep our overhead expenses to a minimum. Our buyers go out into the market and bid against the buyers from other firms until they have the hogs they must have. Our buyers cannot fix the price. Neither could the buyers of the four largest concerns acting in unison. It is a matter of record that the four largest packing firms buy only about the third of the hogs raised in the country, buy the other two-thirds, and if it were possible for buyers to

fix prices, they would have greater influence than the big packers.

"Under these circumstances, the living hog comes to market, say in Chicago, and is bought by the packer from the farmer or commission man. The quotations from Friday, June 15, show that the live hog bought in Chicago cost \$16.05 per hundred pounds; in other words, more than 16 cents a pound for every portion of the live animal—bones, bristles, and even the dirt that clings to the hide. The packer did not fix that price of \$16.05 per hundred pounds; it was determined by the supply and the demand, and the packer had to pay it to get the animal.

"Now the packer takes that animal which he paid for at the rate of more than 16 cents a pound and slaughters it and divides it into those parts which can be eaten and those parts which cannot. If you have ever visited a packing plant, you will understand that the operation of slaughtering and dressing that hog cost the packer considerable, which adds to the amount he has invested in each pound of the animal. But, having slaughtered and dressed it, he now has something for sale and the various cuts and parts go on the market. For pig tails which he paid for at the rate of more than 16 cents a pound when he bought the animal, he gets, according to the quotation effective June 18, just 12 cents in other words 3 cents less than he paid for them on the open market. For the pig's feet, which he had to buy for 16 and more cents per pound, he gets back only 5 1/2 cents. For the back bones, he gets 6 cents. For the ears, he gets 9 cents. For neck bones, he gets 6 cents. Of 36 different portions of the animal which are listed in our wholesale book, 16 sell for less than the price per pound paid for the live animal. Of the remaining 18 portions the average wholesale price is in the neighborhood of 23 or 24 cents. There is no unjust profit connected with the selling at wholesale of the portions from the hog.

"The same story applies to beef. It is a fact that the packers sell the meat of a steer for less money than the animal costs them on the market when they buy it from the commission man who represents the farmer. If the packers dealt in meat alone, the prices which today seem high would seem low in comparison to those which would rule. Whatever profit the packer is able to make, although large in the aggregate, is due to his utilization of the by-products."

## SUBMARINES IN PAIRS

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Evidence that German submarines are now operating in pairs was brought in today by the crew of a British steamship, which reports she was attacked simultaneously by two U-boats when about 30 miles from the Italian coast. The submarine was sighted at 11 a. m. and the ship engaged the attention of one submarine and was sunk.

## BUILDINGS TAX REMOVAL URGED

New York Commissioner of Education Advocates Making Land Taxes So High Owners Would Be Obligated to Build

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—High taxation of land, removal of taxes now placed upon houses, municipal ownership of public utilities and governmental control of terminals and cold storage warehouses, are advocated by Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Education, as means by which the cost of living can be materially reduced. At a recent meeting he said in part:

"With food prices soaring as they have been during the last two years, a city administration should not cease its efforts to end the gambling and the speculation and the cornering of the food supply. There is no difficulty about getting rid of the middlemen and the speculators, and the only reason we do not get rid of them is that officially we do not want to do so."

"We are more concerned over the profits of the distributors and speculators and cold storage warehouse men than we are over the hungry consumer. John J. Dillon, commissioner of foods and markets, has pointed a way of ridding the city of these gamblers, through a publicly owned market, to which all the food of the city would be brought for distribution. Government ownership of the terminals, cold storage warehouses and market houses is the only way to solve the problem."

"The monopoly charges of the public utility corporations cost the people of New York from \$35,000,000 to \$45,000,000 more than they should. This, I believe, is a conservative estimate. Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo and Columbia have reduced street car fares to three cents instead of five, and the companies in those cities are making money."

"Cleveland owns its own municipal lighting plant and has reduced the maximum price of electricity to three cents a kilowatt hour, and made it available even for the very poor."

"It would cut down the cost of living if the public utility enterprises were owned by the city and run for the well-being of the people. Rents all over the city are being pushed up from 10 to 15 per cent. It is perfectly possible to solve the housing problem and provide decent homes for tenement dwellers if we want to do so. And a simple means for solving high rentals and bad housing conditions is to untax houses and improvements. Land would be compelled to build on their land instead of speculating on it."

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

## Final Clearance Sale Prices On All High-Grade Gowns

Beautiful Gowns, all this season's models—Many Summer Frocks, suitable for immediate wear, and at exceptional prices

- 3 Wool Jersey Sports Gowns....29.50
- 1 Khaki-Kool Gown (oyster white) 39.50
- 1 White Crepe de Chine Gown....45.00
- 2 Fancy Stripe Silk Gowns—Self tone, green and brown.....50.00
- 3 Evening Gowns of Tulle and Lace.39.50
- 2 Net Dresses—Ecru and white....45.00
- 5 Shirt Waist Dresses—Satin and tub silks.....35.00
- 1 French Blue Chiffon Broche Evening Gown.....45.00
- 1 Black and White Taffeta Street Gown—hand-embroid'd collars and cuffs.65.00
- 2 Sports Gowns—White taffeta coats, plaid skirts.35.00
- 2 White Taffeta Street Costumes—Embroidered, coat style.....35.00
- 2 White Serge Street Gowns—"Hickson" models....35.00
- 1 Taupe Satin Street Gown 75.00
- 1 Gray Georgette Gown with milk beads.....65.00
- 2 Striped Taffeta Street Gowns 35.00

- 1 Gray Faille Silk Gown—Blue beads.....60.00
- 1 Real Lace Gown—"Maurice Slayer model".....35.00
- 2 Taffeta Afternoon Gowns—Beautifully embroidered.....65.00
- 1 Flesh Georgette Crepe Gown—Straight lines.....50.00
- 1 Pearl Satin Evening Gown, en traine.....95.00
- 2 Gray Taffeta Gowns—Beaded....39.50
- 1 Taupe Georgette Gown.....39.50
- 1 Sweater Sports Costume.....35.00
- 1 Flesh Georgette Afternoon Gown.35.00

## 25 Individual Gowns

Of Flowered Georgette Crepe Taffetas, Foulards Plain Georgette Crepes, Satins

Many straight line models and dressy styles

At 29.50 Each

Jordan Marsh Company

THE STORE WITH A PROFIT-SHARING PLAN THAT MAKES FOR BEST SERVICE



## FOOD EXAMPLE SET BY SOUTH

Northern Housewives Asked to Improve Conditions by Use of Wheat Substitutes and by a Daily Wheatless Meal

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The South was held up as a good example to the North in wheat conservation by the food commission today, when it was pointed out that in some sections below the Mason and Dixon line two wheatless meals a day have been the rule for generations. Northern housewives are asked to note the success of the South with wheat substitutes. The food commission wants the North to have one wheatless meal daily.

Herbert C. Hoover's message to the South concerns other foods. Here are some of the things he is anxious for southern housewives, farmers and gardeners to do:

"Develop the dairy industry; give special attention to this valuable source of food. Enrich the diet of southern mill operatives—the nation is counting on their contribution to this war."

"Use modern methods of improving the sweet potato crop—and save the crop, preserve it for future use."

"Manufacture more potato flour. There is a big field for the southern mill that will make this commodity to use in the North and West, mixed with wheat flour. Such a combination of flours makes fine cakes and bread."

"Rice flour can also be produced in quantities through the rice-growing sections of the southern states. Mix it with wheat flour in a ratio of 3 per cent of the rice product. Make more kaffir flour."

"Conserve the extraordinary large crop of corn, cow peas and black-eyed peas. They are all staples, can be transported easily and will be greatly in demand through the United States for cattle feed and for export to Europe, which needs every pound we can spare."

## Plans Not Matured

Mr. Hoover Regrets Statement Regarding Wheat Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Concerning reports from the West that the Government is planning to take over absolute control of commercial transactions in wheat, Herbert C. Hoover expressed regret on Friday that matters discussed in preliminary conferences had been given out as settled.

Conferences have taken place at this early date, in order that there might be no delay in securing effective action by the food administration. It is obvious that at present there is no plan that can be settled by the food administration, and that all discussions which have been necessary are of an entirely tentative order and may be subject to radical changes at any time.

"The great desire of the administration has been to develop measures with advice from representative business men, and in such a way that would accomplish the objectives of the food administration in curtailing speculation and the other difficulties which have grown up in trade, and that these measures should be placed upon such a basis that they would not damage the business machinery of the country beyond the ready resumption of its normal functions of peace."

## PRESIDENT ASKS COMPROMISE ON FOOD CONTROL

(Continued from page one)

duction of the alcoholic content of any such liquors is essential. In order to assure an adequate supply of food or feed, he is authorized, from time to time, to prescribe, and give public notice of, the extent of the limitation, regulation, prohibition, or reduction so necessitated. Whenever such notice shall have been given and shall remain unrevoked, no person shall, after a reasonable time, which shall be prescribed in such notice, use any foods, food materials, or feeds in the production of such vinous, malt or fermented liquors, except in accordance with the limitations, regulations, and prohibitions prescribed in such notice, or to produce any such liquors having an alcoholic content in excess of the amount prescribed therefor in such notice."

The first clause of the section empowers the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to administer the act. A penalty of \$5000 or two years imprisonment or both is provided for violation of the law.

The substitute amendment retains the section embraced in the food bill giving the President power to commandeer all stocks of distilled spirits, including whiskey, gin, rum and brandy, during the war.

It is understood the President expressed himself in a letter to the Rev. James Cannon Jr., D. D., chairman of the legislative committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America, as favoring this compromise, rather than run the risk of a prolonged filibuster. From the standpoint of the Pres-

dent, he looks upon every hour of delay that prevents the Hoover organization from proceeding with the work of conserving the Nation's food supplies as favoring the enemy, and it is understood he will be willing to accept the responsibility of using his discretion in permitting the manufacture of malt liquors and light wines.

The President's letter to Dr. Cannon read as follows:

"I am very glad to respond to the request of Senator Martin, the Democratic floor leader in the Senate, that I give to your legislative committee an expression of my opinion with regard to the wisest and most patriotic policy to be pursued toward the food administration legislation now pending in the Congress. I regard the immediate passage of the bill as of vital consequence to the safety and defense of the Nation. Time is of the essence; and yet it has become evident that heated and protracted debate will delay the passage of the bill indefinitely if the provisions affecting the manufacture of beer and wines are retained and insisted upon."

"In these circumstances I have not hesitated to say to members of the Senate who have been kind enough to consult me, that it would undoubtedly be in the public interest in this very critical matter if the friends of those provisions should consent to their elimination from the present measure."

Friends of the President interpret his position as being that the recommendation for a compromise does not mean that he is opposed to National-wide prohibition, but that his present concern is only for the food bill, and he does not consider the merits of any other issue.

When it became known that the President had expressed himself definitely in favor of a compromise on beer and wine, the prohibition leaders in the capital got together to determine what their course should be. Not having at that time received formal notification of the President's views, they were unable at once accurately to forecast their attitude, whether they should, in face of the new turn of events, continue to press for complete prohibition, or recede from this stand and accept merely the ban on distilled spirits as a big step in the right direction.

It was a difficult place for the friends of temperance. They saw in the food bill a most extraordinary opportunity to get through the national prohibition for which they have been tirelessly working for many years. They heard the country calling for it. They knew the temper of Congress, that both Senate and House could be depended upon to enact any reasonable prohibition law which could be passed by a majority vote. In fact, they felt almost certain of ability to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote to pass the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution, on a clear-cut temperance issue. They believed nationwide prohibition to be fully as essential to win a war as are food ships and armaments.

Yet it was evident that the President felt concerned about the prospects of their legislation serving to delay the food bill, and thus working to possible advantage of the German foe by withholding the means of sustenance from the European Allies of the United States. Naturally the prohibitionists did not wish to be responsible for standing in the way of the plans of the Administration in winning the war. Reasoning from these premises, they strove to reach their conclusions.

## Chicago Dry Plans

Local Option Fight Plans to Be Continued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Regarding Chicago as the strategic center in the fight for the permanent prohibition of drink in this country the Dry Chicago Federation has decided to go right ahead with its plans for a local option election expiring regardless of whether war prohibition is voted in Washington.

The Rev. Philip Yarrow, superintendent of the dry federation, informs this bureau that a ward and precinct organization is being formed and a machine built up.

The local option election will come, if secured, in April and the necessary petitions must be filed 60 days in advance. The prohibition forces, however, plan to complete and file petitions by Oct. 1 to give them six months of clean campaigning. They plan to start a 10-day drive in September for the necessary signatures.

## Food Aid Pledge Card

Data to Be Asked of Householders by Administration

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Food Administration Department of the United States Government is to send out to every householder a card containing a pledge to aid in the national food conservation program. The card is in the form of a postcard for convenient mailing, and reads as follows: "To the Food Administrator, Washington, D. C."

"I am glad to join you in the service of food conservation for our Nation and I hereby accept membership in the United States Food Administration, pledging myself to carry out the directions and advice of the Food Administrator in the conduct of my household, in so far as my circumstances permit."

There follows spaces for name and address, and questions on number in household, if a cook is employed, occupation of breadwinner, and requests an answer to the question: "Will you take part in authorized neighborhood movements for food conservation?"

There are no fees or dues to be paid. The food administration wishes to have as members all of those actually handling food in the home.

Directions are then given as follows: "Mail your pledge card to the Food Administrator, Washington, D. C., and you will receive free your

first instructions and a household tag to be hung in your window."

Upon receipt of 10 cents with your pledge card and a return addressed envelope, the official button of the administration, and if desired, the shield insignia of the food administration will also be sent you.

## Prohibition Issue

Congressmen State Their Attitude on the Question

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Sheppard, Democrat, of Texas, one of the Senate temperance leaders, said this afternoon: "As far as I am concerned I shall vote in harmony with the President's views on the food bill. It is my belief that Congress will accede to the request of the President. I do not have been deliberating, formal or informal, among temperance members of Congress. Each will vote in accordance with his own views."

Senator Gronna, Republican, of North Dakota, expressed his conviction that the "bone dry" section would be passed. He said he should vote for it.

Senator Curtis, Republican, of Kansas, declared that if one class of intoxicants is to be prohibited, all intoxicants should receive similar treatment. "I do not have been deliberating, formal or informal, among temperance members of Congress. Each will vote in accordance with his own views."

Representative Randall, Prohibitionist member of the House from California, predicted the passage of the "bone dry" section as it was written by the House. "A number of Democrats will follow the President, of course," he said. "Not many Republicans will do so, however. All who bolt prohibition will have to answer on a roll call vote."

## CHILEAN STATE RAILWAYS MAKE LARGE REVENUES

Nitrate Mine Lines Enjoy Much Prosperity, Shipments of Product Breaking All Records

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chile's State railways produced larger net revenues in the calendar year 1916 than in any other twelvemonth during the history of Government ownership except 1915. For the months of January, February, and March, 1917, gross revenues amounted to 19,784,818 pesos, and expenditures to 14,804,664 pesos, paper, the net profit being 4,980,154 pesos, says a Commerce Report.

The privately owned railways in Chile, such as the Nitrate Railways, Antofagasta & Bolivia Railway, Talca Railway, etc., enjoyed considerable prosperity, earnings in some cases breaking all previous records. The nitrate lines were particularly prosperous, nitrate shipments being the largest in the history of Chile. The Antofagasta & Bolivia Railway got considerable freight from Bolivia, mostly minerals for export, but its local business was also excellent.

The total railway mileage in operation Dec. 31, 1916, including all State owned and privately operated lines, was 6,014 miles. On the date mentioned, 148 miles of new lines were under construction, and a considerable additional mileage is contemplated. The Longitudinal Railway system, which for some time has been completed as far north as its junction with the Nitrate Railways, near Iquique, will build into the latter city this year. The branch to Antofagasta will also likely be constructed in the near future. The most northerly extension between Zapiga, a station on the Nitrate Railways, and Arica (173 miles) will not likely be constructed immediately. This extension will develop no great amount of traffic, and will be valuable principally for strategic reasons. Once completed, there will be a continuous stretch of railway, with but two breaks in gauge, from Arica in the north to Puerto Montt, in the south. At present insufficient equipment greatly hinders the traffic on both the Longitudinal Railway and the Arica-La Paz Railway.

A recent statement showed that the privately operated railways in Chile represented an investment of 252,738,128 gold pesos (the Chilean gold peso is equivalent to 36.5 cents United States currency). Gross revenues totaled 38,812,037 pesos gold and expenditures 22,232,630 pesos. The net profits, 16,579,407 gold pesos, were equal to 6.6 per cent on the total investment. This included the Chilean Transandine Railway, which represents an investment of approximately 40,000,000 pesos gold and which did not quite earn operating expenses.

## TOLL ROAD ABOLISHED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Announcement was made at Lebanon of the purchase by the State of the Cornwall turnpike, a five-mile stretch of toll road for \$8000, says the North American. The road was built and maintained by the Freeman family. The purchase of the Cornwall turnpike, following the agreement reached June 11 by the Berks and Dauphin Turnpike Company, to sell its toll road to the State for \$77,000, will free Lebanon County of the last of its toll roads.

## MUNICIPAL PLANT URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—Declaring that \$35,000 in bonds are available for use in the building of a municipal ice plant, Mayor Scott of Jackson has asked the city commission to place before the people the proposition of such an institution. Charges that ice is being sold at exorbitant prices, and that "trust methods" are being used, were made before the commission. The \$35,000 bond issue was voted four years ago.

## PRICES OF ALL COAL REGULATED

Anthracite Operators Are Already Under Voluntary Pledge to Maintain Fixed Maximum—Reduction Promised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the anthracite coal operators, like the bituminous, are in complete accord with the Government in its efforts to bring about coal-price legislation, is declared in the following authorized statement issued on Friday by Commissioner Fort of the Federal Trade Commission:

"In the issuance of the tentative maximum price for bituminous coal, no reference was made to anthracite," the commissioner said, "for the reason that a tentative maximum price had already been made by the anthracite operators with the Federal Trade Commission, which they have kept."

More than two months ago, it is now made clear, about 60 of the anthracite operators of the country began round-the-table conferences with the members of the Federal Trade Commission in Washington, in an effort to establish a tentative maximum price and better means for the distribution of anthracite coal throughout the country. These operators, who were representatives of large corporations, railways and others, that handle anthracite, and of smaller individual corporations, were in session here continuously for a time. The problems of the large operators were settled first, and then the duties of representation developed upon three men, one of whom, S. D. Warriner of Philadelphia, is now a member of the coal-production committee of the Council of National Defense. The conferences resulted in standard prices being established at the mines for all of the many varieties of the nine sizes of anthracite. These prices were agreed upon without any pressure being brought to bear by the Government. They were slightly lower for railway producers who had an advantage in distribution and storage facilities than for the smaller individual operators.

Since then, Mr. Warriner states, not one sale has been made by the anthracite operators of the country, who are 60 or 70 in number, all in Pennsylvania, without that sale being reported to the Federal Trade Commission.

"The tentative maximum price established by the anthracite operators," Commissioner Fort said, "still stands until such time as the Federal Trade Commission is able accurately to ascertain the cost of mining, after which, as in the case of bituminous, the permanent maximum price of anthracite will be announced."

The commissioner also stated that the anthracite operators have agreed, pending establishment of the maximum price, to allow 50 cents a ton reduction on all Government requirements.

When the conferences between the anthracite operators and the Federal Trade Commission were being held a considerable reduction in prices for anthracite was agreed upon and put into effect, in addition to the regular discount of 50 cents allowed in April of 40 cents in May, and in addition to the usual reduction of 30 cents that is regularly allowed in July.

Mr. Warriner pointed out that, in his judgment, the anthracite distribution would prove entirely satisfactory if the people of the country would cooperate to the extent of avoiding all unnecessary hoarding. It was also intimated by a Government official that anthracite deliveries and prices to consumers would be further improved before winter sets in, because of the further regulations of the coal committee in regard to coal prices:

"Maximum prices fixed yesterday, effective July 1, as follows: Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia, \$3.50 per net ton at mine for domestic lump, egg and nut; \$3 per ton for steam sizes. No change in anthracite. This has no effect on existing contracts."

## FARM SURPLUS IS ASKED FOR CANNERY

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Seven thousand letters were sent out recently to the farmers and truck gardeners of St. Louis County and vicinity, asking them for the surplus of their orchards and gardens for the cooperative cannery of the Women's Central Committee on Food Conservation, says the Globe-Democrat. The letters asked those with a surplus to notify the food conservation committee headquarters and it would be promptly sent for. The letters also offered the services of a picking squad to help gather the surplusage in case the farmer or gardener was short of labor or pressed for time.

Mrs. W. B. Weston and her lieutenants, who set up an automobile recruiting station to sign up volunteer automobile owners to collect the farmers' surplus, registered upward of 500 car owners.

## Lower Coal Forecast

Mr. Storow Says Good Supply Is in Sight for New England

Cheaper coal in good supply is in sight for New England, according to James J. Storow, chairman of the New England Coal Committee, who has been actively engaged on the fuel problem for the six states for the past three months. Mr. Storow says, however, that much hard work will be necessary to bring the coal from the mines and distribute it among consumers. He believes that with a coal pooling plan for tidewater coal, lower barge rates with the release of barges for general coal carrying instead of

for special brands, and shuttle trains from the mines to interior points, the hard and soft coal situation in New England is in a fair way of being adjusted satisfactorily while prices are almost sure to drop.

The coal pooling agreement is planned for the country beginning July 15. The arrangement includes the cutting down of the present 800 separate classifications of coal to a minimum for the war. A similar consolidation of the different kinds of coal to a few classifications has been in operation at Lake Erie ports for coal moving West for a fortnight, and has effectively increased the volume of coal shipments.

Mr. Storow estimates that when the coal pooling agreement goes into effect at Atlantic tidewater coal ports, it will increase the movement of soft coal—the larger part of which is for New England—by 6,000,000 tons.

"The New England coal outlook is improving," said Mr. Storow, "but a lot of hard work remains to be done, and our New England consumers must help. We must shuttle our coal cars back and forth between the mines and New England in a constantly moving procession, because the number of coal cars available for bringing coal to New England is very limited."

"The coal at the mines is shot into the car in a few minutes, so that there is little delay at that end, but at the receiving end many of our big consumers and dealers have been taking two, three, four or more days to unload."

"Every day's delay in unloading means less coal for New England and higher prices for the coal we do get. As a rule, we are meeting with splendid cooperation in our campaign for quicker unloading of coal cars and barges, also because the situation in regard to coal barges is fully as important as in the case of coal cars, and we must keep the barges moving."

"We are finding a good many cases, of course, where coal cars are being unduly delayed. For example, we have found a speculator who has held 16 cars full of coal in Boston for over three weeks before they were emptied. These executive cases, however, are not the most important, because they are very exceptional."

"The biggest chance to get more coal and reduced prices is for the average consumer, who in ordinary times has been taking two or three days to unload his car or barge, to do it now between sunrise and sunset—or at least in 24 hours. Then we want him to notify us if the railroad does not do its part in promptly starting the emptied car back on its journey to the mines."

"I am happy to say that the barge and steamer rates for coal to New England points have been coming down rapidly within the last few days. Within a month the rate has been \$5 a ton, yesterday this was chopped squarely in half, because barges were placed from Hampton Roads to ports east of Cape Cod for \$2.50."

Decatur Coal Price Up. DECATUR, Ill.—Decatur's operators have increased the price of coal 65 cents, or to \$3.90 a ton, at the mines. "Wages for miners and other costs of production have increased steadily in the last year," said J. H. Corrine, manager of the Decatur coal shaft, "and that is the reason for our increase."

Coal Price Notice. James J. Storow, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, received the following telegram this morning from F. S. Peabody, chairman of the national coal committee in regard to coal prices: "Maximum prices fixed yesterday, effective July 1, as follows: Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia, \$3.50 per net ton at mine for domestic lump, egg and nut; \$3 per ton for steam sizes. No change in anthracite. This has no effect on existing contracts."

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BURDITT & WILLIAMS COMPANY Builders and General Hardware 95 Summer Street, Boston. Tel. Beach 6800.

## MID-WEST MEN CONFER ON COAL

Recommendations on Handling and Transportation That Are Considered of More Than Sectional Importance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Illinois has some important recommendations to make in regard to the transportation of coal, presented through the special coal production committee of the State Council of Defense. Though aimed at handling the problem to be found in Chicago and the Middle West, the committee's findings are of more than sectional value. Members of the committee bringing in the report include C. H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central Railroad; C. G. Burnham, traffic vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; W. J. Jackson, receiver for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad; several big coal men of Chicago and the producing region of Illinois, and John A. Spoor of the Union Stockyards. Mr. Spoor represented the State Council of Defense; the coal men, the operators; the railroad men, the transportation interests.

Absolute application for 90 days of the rule making coal and iron ore preferred commodities in the use of open top cars, such as are used in the carrying of coal, is advised. Other recommendations include the postponement whenever possible of public work and improvements that tie up the open top cars, full capacity loading of all cars, reduction to minimum of reconsignment of coal, reduction of free time at destination to one day instead of two, direct routing of coal and wherever practicable by shortest mileage, railroads outside of Illinois urged to supply cars for movement of coal to points on their own lines, utility and industrial concerns urged to provide own equipment where possible to move coal from mines to their plant. The committee asks that an order be issued compelling connecting lines to return home empty all open top equipment received by them from originating coal carrying lines in Illinois, and declares against the holding of large amounts of railroad fuel in coal cars instead of storing it near points of consumption.

## HONDURAS TO FURNISH CATTLE AND BANANAS

Contribution to Food Supply From Puerto Cortes—Fruit Used in Place of Potatoes

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Exports of food products from Puerto Cortes, Honduras, during the course of the war will probably be confined to bananas and cattle, says a Government report. A Government embargo prohibits the exportation of cereals.

The Cuyamel and United Fruit companies are at present taking all the marketable bananas, and the production is not quite sufficient to supply capacity cargoes for all vessels. A concession for the manufacture of banana flour in this district has been granted by the Government of Honduras, and this enterprise, if successful, will make use of the overripe, undersized, and otherwise rejected part of the banana production. Banana flour is said to be rich in carbohydrates, but slightly deficient in protein.

In case of a short wheat crop in the United States the flour production might be increased by adding a certain percentage of banana flour. It must be noted, however, that at normal prices for wheat flour the large banana companies have not found it

## EXPORT WAY OPEN TO SOUTH AMERICA

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Speakers at the export conference under the auspices of the Eastern States Exposition on Friday declared that there is no longer any barrier to United States exports to South America. George E. Parmenter of Waltham presided, the speakers included Walter F. Wyman of Boston, export manager; H. P. Rockwell of Rochester, N. Y., and Paul R. Mahoney of South America.

THE REV. DR. WILLIAM D. HYDE. BRUNSWICK, Me.—The Rev. Dr. William DeWitt Hyde, president of Bowdoin College since 1885, who passed away on Friday, was a native of Winchendon, Mass. Dr. Hyde graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1875, Harvard College in 1879, and Andover Theological Seminary in 1882. In September, 1883, he became pastor of the Congregational Church in Paterson, N. J., and two years later he became president of Bowdoin College.

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## NAVY YARD GATE SALOON REFUSED

Protests of Boston Citizens Joined by Secretary Josephus Daniels Results in Rejection of Petition for License Transfer

A petition for the transfer of a saloon license from 84 Medford Street to a point opposite the north gate to the Charlestown Navy Yard has been denied by the Boston Licensing Board. A vigorous protest was made against the petition by citizens of Boston, and they were joined by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, who instructed the commandant of the navy yard to lodge protests against the granting of the petition with the proper authorities.

On the filing of the application for the transfer of the license charity workers and other interested persons prepared to make a protest. On Wednesday afternoon the Licensing Board gave a public hearing at which many persons appeared in opposition to the petition. It was pointed out by the remonstrants that the transfer of the saloon from a point several hundred feet away on a side street to a point just across the street from the north gate through which hundreds of workmen pass daily marked a further encroachment of the liquor interests on the navy yard and a further attempt to undermine the efficiency of the workmen engaged on important Government work.

During a visit to Boston more than a week ago the attention of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was called to the efforts to open a saloon at the gate of the navy yard. He spoke of the action which the Government has taken to protect reservations where important work is being done from the effects of liquor and said that the action of the licensees was most "unpatriotic."

When the attempt of the liquor interests to further encroach on the navy yard was placed before Secretary Daniels, he immediately wired Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, to lodge the protest of the Navy Department against the saloon menace with the proper authorities. Late yesterday the Licensing Board announced its decision in refusing the application for the transfer.

### Need of Prohibition

Dry Country a Necessity for Moral Welfare, Says Leader

Absolute prohibition of all intoxicating beverages was declared to be a necessity for the moral welfare of the highly organized and interdependent communities in which people now live, by J. Calder Gordon, chairman of the Freeman's Forum, in an address before the Somerville Good Government League last evening.

"All experience supports the denial that any civilized community ever did or can receive any moral or financial benefit from the licensed or regulated intoxicating liquor traffic," he said.

"The very constitution and nature of communities of civilized men impel them for their own self-protection to support the absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. The responsibility of proving that the licensed or regulated intoxicating liquor traffic is, or ever was, a financial or moral benefit to any community, is up to the advocates of the liquor traffic."

Of the recent speech of Senator Lodge in defense of the continuation of the beer and wine traffic, he said in part: "A careful reading of newspaper reports of this speech would indicate that Senator Lodge in this discussion is animated entirely by political motives. In other words, he substantially declares that he is moved to support the intoxicating liquor traffic out of consideration of the wishes of a majority of his fellow citizens in Massachusetts and that to enact absolute prohibition for the period of the war would be to entail a serious handicap on the Government in the winning of the war. This position of Senator Lodge, I have good reason to believe, is directly contrary to the views of the majority of the citizens of Massachusetts."

### Beer Exclusion Opposed

Temperance Leader Points at Food Losses in Wine Making

If the United States Congress is really desirous of giving the people of the United States relief from the effects of the use of intoxicants and an effective measure for food conservation and industrial efficiency, the country should be given a prohibition law that will include beer and wines as well as the stronger spirits, according to Miss Cora F. Stoddard, secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation.

"If Congress accepts any prohibition legislation that eliminates beer and wine from its provisions, the waste of large quantities of food supplies will continue," she said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Fruits form a conspicuous part of the constituents used in the manufacture of wine, and the women of the nation have been exhorted to use all the fruits possible and to waste none. If it is important that the women waste no fruits, it is equally important that the Government prevent their waste in the production of wine."

"If the production of the so-called light wines is allowed to continue, the way will be left open for the continuation of the production of brandy, a much stronger spirit even than whiskey. While there are considerable quantities of the lighter wines produced, they, nevertheless, contain from 8 to 10 per cent alcohol,

a higher percentage of alcohol than the strongest beers.

"Moreover, the lighter wines are 'fortified' by the use of large quantities of brandy. In 1915 reports show that 4,000,000 gallons of brandy were used in 'fortifying' 15,000,000 gallons of wine with the result that the alcoholic content of the 'fortified' wine was increased from 8 to 10 per cent to 15 to 24 per cent.

"Prohibition only of the manufacture of whiskey will be ineffective because the bonded warehouses now contain enough to meet all demands for two years. Legislation which merely closes the distilleries is not likely to result in the prohibition of even whiskey inside of two years. Such prohibition legislation would also leave the wines and brandy with the means of increasing their alcoholic content and harmful effects and would no doubt stimulate their use.

"If Congress and our senators in particular desire to give us any relief from the injurious effects of the use of intoxicants, to assist in the conservation of foodstuffs, and to add to our industrial efficiency, they cannot support and exert their efforts to have enacted any national prohibition legislation that excludes beer and wines from its provisions. To be effective we must have the absolute prohibition of all intoxicating beverages."

## PROHIBITION NOTES

Inconceivable figures which prove that Massachusetts is no-license by more than 21,000 votes substantiate the belief that a large majority of the voters demand war prohibition, as expressed in a letter by the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, asking Senator Henry Cabot Lodge to uphold this sentiment. Massachusetts is generally accepted as a license State and people frequently overlook the fact that a tabulation of the votes last year stand no, 237,792; yes, 216,497, a gain over the preceding year of nearly 3000 votes for prohibition.

In a recent address in London, Dr. Caleb W. Saleeby, F. R. S. E., made the following remarks regarding the beneficial results of the restrictions placed on the liquor traffic in England: "You prohibit on Sundays—good results; you prohibit spirits on Saturdays—good results; you prohibit spirits to children under 18—good results; you weaken the strength of alcohol in beer—good results; you restrict the hours of selling—good results. Every one of these actions is in its essence and nature prohibition, and in all you get good results." Dr. Saleeby then asked why the Government was content with partial results when it could get the entire results by complete prohibition, and the people of the United States, who have seen the beneficial results of prohibition even under adverse conditions, are, like Dr. Saleeby, asking their Government why it is content to take only part of the benefits when all may be had for the reaching.

In the last three months the people of the United States have heard much opposition to certain legislation in the Senate "because it gives the President too much arbitrary power." One day the senators have before them a prohibition amendment. Confronted with a measure of tremendous moral and economic importance certain critics of "too much arbitrary power," except on the prohibition question, propose to leave the decision to the President. They become very silent about arbitrary power when prohibition is mentioned. By shifting their own responsibility to the shoulders of the President in the hopes of securing a little political capital, perhaps, from the malcontents at the next election, these senators will probably find at that election who was demanding prohibition and who was expected to provide the necessary legislation.

Not long since the Bishop of London related the story of his visit to the headquarters of the Australian troops to ask the general in command in what way he might assist in maintaining the moral tone of the Australian troops while in the city. The answer of the general was this: "You can help us best, Bishop, by closing every public-house in Westminster." Experience shows that the general's answer offers the only solution of the liquor problem, whether in England or in the United States. Absolute prohibition for civilian and soldier, rich and poor, alike is the demand of the times, and anything less tending toward this can be construed only as a step in the right direction.

Testimony showing that the present is the most undesirable time in the world's history for alcoholics to be

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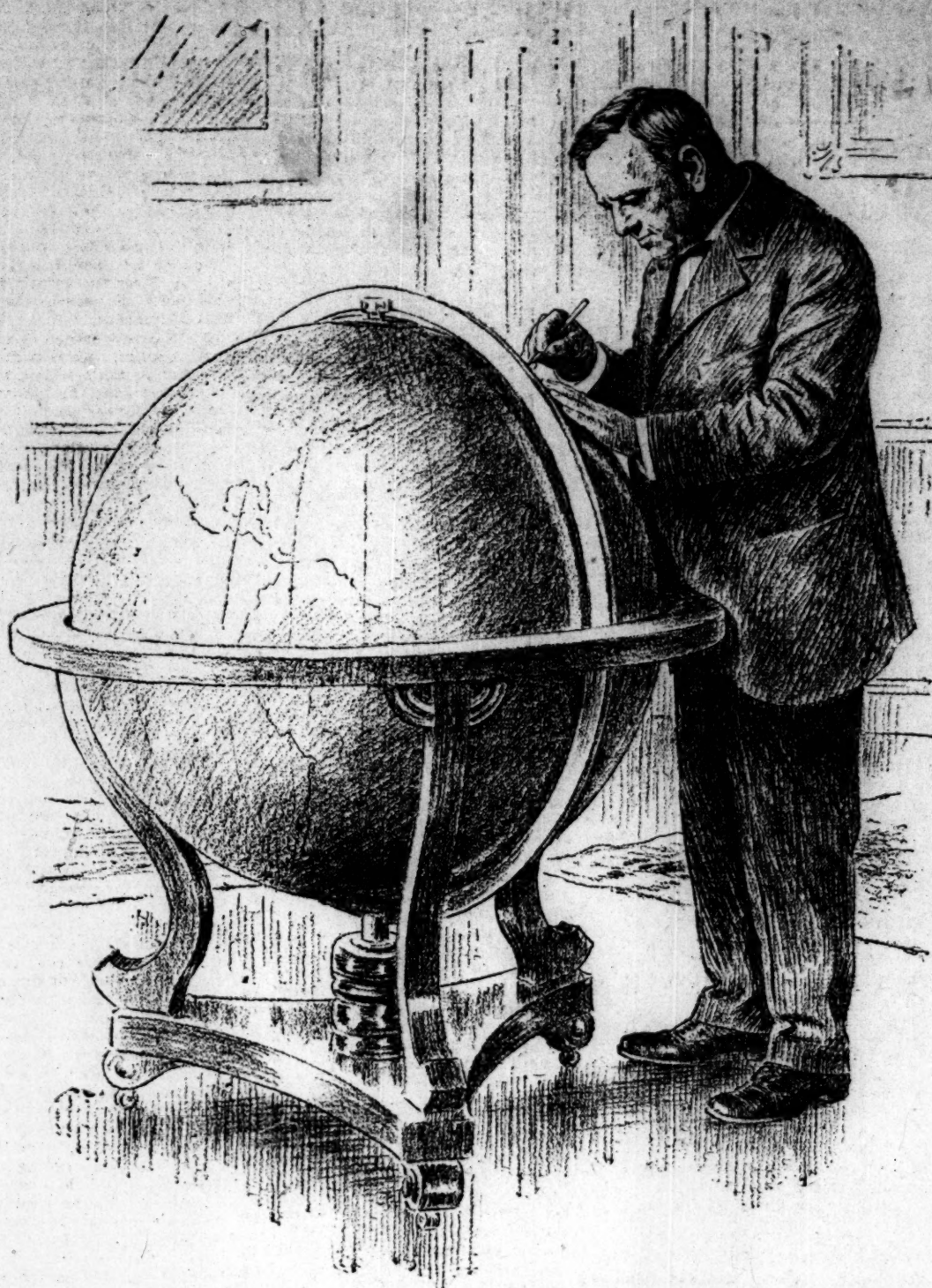
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Tremont St., Boston



Who gave to the opposition to establishment of a saloon nearly opposite the north gate of the Boston Navy Yard the weight of his support.

## POWER SOUGHT FOR GOVERNOR

(Continued from page one)

some more novel in their character which all tend toward enlarging the authority and leadership of the Governor.

"The first proposal seeks to define executive officers and to make them all subordinate to the authority of the Governor, and subject to removal by him."

"The second aims at retaining the council as a part of the State Government but converting it into a cabinet, similar to the Federal Cabinet at Washington, to consist of heads of departments; it is also proposed in this connection to make the State officers other than the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor appointed instead of elected. Such councilors are to be given seats in the House of Representatives with the right to speak but without vote."

"Under the third proposal, the Governor may also cause any executive officer to be temporarily admitted to a seat in either branch of the general court with the right to participate in any debate relating to matters coming under his charge."

"The fourth proposal would allow any candidate for Governor to place

## STATIONARY ENGINEERS MEET

PORTLAND, Me.—The New England Association of Stationary Engineers at its annual convention here elected Joseph Eggleston of New Bedford president. It was voted to hold the next convention in New Bedford. John A. Moorhouse of Boston was elected president of the Commercial Engineers Association.

MIAMI SINKING REPORTED  
AN ATLANTIC PORT.—News of the sinking of the British steamer Miami, under charter to the Cunard line, was reported today.

Charge Accounts Solicited

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MARK-DOWN SALE

This semi-annual sale gives you garments of known value—fabrics and colors which we have tested.

TWO REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BUY CLOTHING NOW

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Second: You want TO SAVE against constantly advancing prices—the inevitable result of present-day conditions.

ROGERS PEET CO.  
New York Clothes

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Are made for New York's most exclusive trade. We are their only agents.

There is No Better Clothing Made in America.

\$25 and \$28.00 Suits Now ..... \$22.50

30.00 Suits Now... 24.50

32.00 Suits Now... 27.50

35.00 and 38.00 Suits 31.50

Imported Fabrics 36.50

40.00 and 45.00 Suits Now ..... 36.50

P. S. Buy one of these suits and you get the best that there is.

BOYS' DEPT.

MR. WM. FANNING in charge of Boys' Department.

School and Vacation Suits

7 to 18 YEARS

Boys' Norfolk Suits, Imported Tweeds, reduced from 16.00 to..... 13.50

Fancy Worsteds and Cassimeres, reduced from 18.00 and 14.00 to 11.00

12.00 to 10.00 | 10.00 to 8.50 | 8.50 to 7.00 | 7.50 to 6.00 | 6.00 and 6.50 to..... 5.00

Most of these with two trousers.

REEFERS for the Vacation, sizes 3 to 10 years, reduced from 10.00, 8.00, 6.00 and 5.00 to 7.50, 6.50, 5.00 and 3.95

WASH SUITS

These are exceptional values. Striped Crash, Galatea and Chambray, regular 1.50 value.

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Wash Suits—Green, Brown and Blue Striped Gingham, 2.00 to.... 1.35

Gray Wash Covert 1.75 to 1.25

Repps, Galateas and Kindergarten Cloths, sizes 3 to 8 years. 2.50 to ..... 2.00

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Boys' Wash Norfolk in natural and gray crash—es, 5.00 and 6.00 to... 3.75

KHAKI PANTS

Regular Government Khaki Pant ..... .79 and 1.00

Talbot Young Men and Business Men Suits

All the Newest Models—Norfolks, belted, double breasted, etc.

\$18 Suits ..... \$14.50 | \$32 and \$35 Suits, Imported Fabrics ..... \$27.50 | \$25 Suits ..... \$21.50

\$20 and \$22 Suits ..... \$18.50 | \$30 Suits ..... \$24.50

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## DREADNOUGHT IDAHO LAUNCHED

Most Powerful of America's Fighting Ship Slides Into Sea at Camden, N. J.—Designed to Be Submarine Proof

CAMDEN, N. J.—The dreadnought Idaho, sister ship of the Pennsylvania and Mississippi, most powerful of America's fighting ships, was launched at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company here today. A detail of 100 bluejackets from the United States destroyer Downes, stood at attention and the band of the building company played "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the fighting ship slid down the ways.

Owing to the war, the general public was not admitted to the launching. There was, however, no secret of the ship's specifications, except details of hull construction, altered after war was declared. The Idaho will be, in the belief of naval officers, practically submarine proof.

Miss Henrietta Simmons, granddaughter of Governor Alexander, was sponsor for the ship. A schoolmate, Miss Honora Devers, assisted her and broke a bottle of water over her bow as Miss Simmons christened the vessel.

Others in the launching party included Governor Alexander, Mrs. William Simmons, his daughter; Attorney-General D. A. Walters, and Col. Willis Goblin, chief of Governor Alexander's staff.

The Idaho, 32,000 tons gross, will be driven by 32,000 horsepower turbines, and will have a speed of 21 knots. She will be armed with 12 14-inch rifles, mounted in turrets, and will have, besides, two twenty-one inch torpedo tubes.

## LAWRENCE VACATION HOME FOR HORSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Mrs. Harriet Nevins, millionaire philanthropist of Methuen, has given over her stables and pasture lands adjacent to her vast estate to the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The Nevins pasture with its luxuriant herbal growth and running water piped to all points offers the society something which has long been sought as a possible solution of the "vacation" idea for horses. Several concerns have already asked for accommodations at the new horse resort and it is probable that before the summer is over about 30 animals will be enjoying the Methuen farm. Grains which will be turned into fodder now grow on the premises.

## B. U. LAW SCHOOL ALUMNI

At the annual meeting of the Boston University Law School Association these officers were elected: Jay R. Benton, president; William T. A. Fitzgerald, vice-president; Moses S. Lourie, treasurer; Bert E. Holland, secretary.



## FREIGHT RAISE NOT GRANTED

Commerce Board Denies Railroads' Plea for Horizontal Increase of 15 Per Cent—East Given a Small Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Evidence showing that the railroads are becoming increasingly prosperous has caused the Interstate Commerce Commission to deny the horizontal 15 per cent freight advance asked for by the big carriers of the United States. Conditions confronting the eastern carriers, however, are believed by the commission to warrant granting them an increase in class rates amounting to 14 per cent. The petitions of the southern and western roads are dismissed. The eastern roads are to be granted an increase on bituminous coal, coke and iron ore which will amount to about 4 per cent added gross freight revenue.

The commission found, as a result of extended hearings, that the carriers generally show a substantial and increasing financial prosperity and that they have ample resources with which to conduct transportation. Little value was placed on the arguments of the roads that they were victims of war prices, the commission holding that the carriers had profited by the mobilization of troops.

The commission suspended the proposed tariffs until Oct. 28, but it indicated that no rehearing of the case will be of use at this time, and proposed cancellation of the tariffs.

The commission finds that the gloomy forecasts of jeopardized incomes seen by railroad officials early in 1917 have not been borne out by the figures available for later months. The proceedings were brought in March, when the returns from February were just being made. February was one of the worst months in railroad history. The subsequent months have shown increasing revenues, while expenses have, in many cases, failed to mount to the extent carrier officials predicted.

The decision points out that the carriers' comparisons have been made largely with those of 1916, which was the banner year in railroad earnings, and adds that the 1917 income might be considerably diminished without necessarily indicating a danger point in earnings.

Commissioner Harlan in a concurring statement declared that should the next few months be as good as the past, the commission would be well founded, the commission would be ready to grant relief. He also made a plea for better equipment and service.

Commissioner Meyer, dissenting in part, held that no emergency existed for eastern railroads of such character as to make it imperative to authorize even the increased class rates sanctioned by the majority. He said there was no proof that the returns of the carriers of the East for this year might not be more favorable than the net returns for all but a small number of years in their entire history.

Commissioner McChord, also dissenting, urged that the commission report to Congress the essential facts disclosed, and asked that an investigation be made to determine whether prices demanded of the carriers for fuel and supplies were reasonable under present conditions. He also intimated that Government control of these commodities might afford relief.

The commission authorized the following raises in class rates for points north of the Ohio, east of the Mississippi:

First, from 78.8 to 90; second, from 68.3 to 79; third, from 52.5 to 60; fourth, from 36.8 to 42; fifth, from 21.25 to 26; sixth, from 26.3 to 30 cents per 100 pounds.

The commission found in general that the effects of the Adamson eight-hour basic day and of the increased cost of fuel, supplies and material had not affected the southern and western carriers as greatly as it had affected the eastern carriers.

In its decision the commission says: "We are led to the conclusion that no condition of emergency exists as to the western and southern carriers which would justify permitting a general increase in their rates to become effective. In the eastern district increased rates have recently been permitted to become effective generally on bituminous coal, coke and iron ore. We think that similar increases may properly be permitted in the southern district on coal, coke and iron ore and in the western on coal and coke. This will reserve rate relationships between the several districts."

In the southern district, the proposed increased rates on coal or iron ore are on the basis of 15 per cent, with a maximum of 15 per cent per ton. These tariffs we shall permit to become effective. In the western district the increases are based upon 15 per cent, with a minimum of 15 cents per ton. These tariffs will be suspended, but the western carriers may, if they so elect, file new tariffs carrying increases in rates on coal and coke not exceeding in any case 15 cents per ton. All of the tariffs included in this proceeding of the western lines will be suspended. All of the tariffs included in this proceeding of the southern carriers will be suspended excepting those applying on coal, coke and iron ore.

As has been indicated, however, the conditions confronting the eastern carriers are substantially different from those confronting the southern and western carriers, and we are per-

suaded that they are entitled to increase revenue beyond and above that which they have been securing and will secure from the increased rates on bituminous coal, coke and iron ore."

## Railroads Disappointed

Eastern Officials Had Expected Full Increase Requested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Officials of eastern railroads are keenly disappointed because the Interstate Commerce Commission has refused to grant the full rate increase demanded. Their two chief reasons for feeling assured that they had made out a good case were that the mobilization of troops had brought about an emergency, and that they should have something as compensation for the heavy expense caused by the settlement of the eight-hour law controversy. The railroads believe the commission's action proves that its members intend to get conclusive proofs of the war's effects before granting the increase. But they add that improvements are needed now, that it is almost impossible for them to sell their securities, and that a rate increase at once would raise earnings and make securities more popular in the market.

Eastern roads would have received about \$150,000,000 additional revenue by an increase of 15 per cent. Estimates have placed the additional revenue through the granted increases on coke, coal and iron ore at about \$20,000,000 a year for the eastern roads.

President Truesdale of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, commenting on the decision, said:

"It certainly will be a very serious matter for some of the railroads. It will be very serious for Lackawanna."

President Loeve of Delaware & Hudson, declared that the decision was bad for the railroads beyond thought. By waiting until October before giving relief the commission might just as well wait until the end of the war, said he. "No language can be too strong to condemn such a ruling. The very first thing that England did when it went to war was to guarantee the credit of its railroads. It seems that the Washington people do not think that the credit of American railroads requires any support."

## COPPER MINES' LABOR TROUBLES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of the big copper mines have been conferring with B. M. Baruch, chairman of committee on raw materials, and with Samuel Gompers, chairman of labor committee of Council of National Defense. The copper interests have pointed out that one-third of the copper mines will be shut down in a short time if present labor troubles continue. All machinists, boiler makers and blacksmiths employed at mines in Butte, on orders issued by strike called by electricians, have quit work. The unions are demanding a six-hour day and abolition of sliding scale of wages, insisting the present maximum of the sliding scale be made the permanent standard.

Mr. Gompers publicly pledged the American Federation of Labor to maintenance of the status quo at beginning of the war. In a resolution adopted by executive committee of committee of labor, headed by Gompers, April 6, 1917, the following recommendation was made and approved by the Council of National Defense: "That the council should issue a statement to employers and employees in industrial plants and transportation systems advising that neither employers nor employees endeavor to take advantage of the country's necessities to change existing standards."

Later the executive committee on labor amplified this declaration, setting forth April 16, 1917, that it believed: "That no arbitrary change in wages should be sought at this time by either employers or employees through strikes or lockouts without at least giving the established agencies, including those of the several states and of the Government, and of the mediation board in the transportation service and the division of conciliation of Department of Labor in the other industries, opportunity to adjust the difficulties without stoppage of work occurring."

## MILITANT WOMEN DISCUSS FUTURE PLANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The future course of the suffragists was discussed at breakfast yesterday in the headquarters of the National Women's Party on Madison Place in honor of six suffragists who just had ended their three-day imprisonment.

Thirty minutes before the six were released a crowd of their supporters were in front of the jail, and a motor car arrived at the jail entrance, with Mrs. Abby Scott Baker and Miss Lucy Burns, by whom the released prisoners were taken to headquarters. Across the street was a police guard, to be sure no outward disturbances were attempted. Nearly 100 suffragists and their friends gathered around the tables.

## OLYMPIA MAY BE FLOATED

NEWPORT, R. I.—A report from naval officers investigating the grounding of the United States cruiser Olympia in Block Island Sound early Tuesday morning, stated that the warship struck an uncharted rock 500 yards south of Carver's Shoal Buoy, and that a court of inquiry probably would show that the navigator was not at fault. Although the Olympia remains hard aground, wreckers sent word that hope of saving her had not been abandoned.

## CONFERENCE OF SOCIALIST PARTY

M. Renaudel Declares No Peace Will Be Possible Until the German Revolution Dethrones Kaiser—Resolution Passed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—At the resumed sitting of the National Council of the Socialist Party a telegram from M. Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of State, visiting Petrograd, was read. It declared that the misunderstanding concerning the Stockholm Conference was cleared up, that the committee dealing with that conference was formed of Socialist delegations from Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Holland under the presidency of Branting, that the Belgian delegation had declared that it refused to meet with Socialists who had and were supporting the imperialist policy of the Central Powers, but it considered that it might be advantageous for the representatives of all the Socialist parties to go successively and separately to Stockholm, to put forward their views before the Dutch-Scandinavian commission and enable the latter to arrive at a decision. It was impossible, it said, to allow the German Socialists the sole advantage of influencing the Socialists of neutral countries.

M. Renaudel, the leader of the majority, at the close of a speech in which he had declared that the gratitude which they owed the Russian Revolution for having freed French democracy from Tsarist imperialism was very great, declared that it was possible to form a wrong estimation of the results which might accrue from a meeting of the internationale with regard to a shortening of the war. The internationale could not, any more than the Russian Revolution, bring peace a day nearer. Only one thing could shorten the war, and that was a German revolution. The day on which the German Socialists, who had already begun to act, dethroned the Kaiser and established a German Republic, on that day should the sword be sheathed and it would be the duty of Socialists to defend revolutionary Germany against those who would wish to do her violence. But, continued M. Renaudel, if the German revolution does not take place, if Prussian militarism which threatens the peace of the world is not disarmed by the Germans themselves, if the German Socialists do not act, then we will echo the declaration of the Russian Revolutionaries in favor of the continuance of the war.

The rest of M. Renaudel's speech was devoted to showing that the altered attitude of the majority was due to the fresh light thrown on the situation by the Russian revolutionaries, and was not, as the minority seemed intent on affirming a capitulation to the minority point of view. The unity of the party, he insisted, was as M. Jaures had so often affirmed, the great consideration which they must ever keep before them, and to do this they must turn their backs on all pettiness and questions of sectional interest and pride.

M. Pressemane having spoken on behalf of the minority, M. Laval supported M. Renaudel in his contention that it was to France and to the internationale that they must turn their whole attention. After further discussion, the sitting was suspended, while a motion was made by M. Pressemane and Aurioi, as representing the two tendencies of the Socialist party. The text of the resolution, which was passed unanimously and with enthusiasm, after a further speech from M. Renaudel in which he again insisted on the necessity for unity and brotherly relations between

the members of the Socialist Party, read as follows:

"The National Council, informed by the executive of the Socialist Internationale and by the citizens Cachin and Moutet of the initiative taken by the Russian revolution to bring about a general meeting of the internationale, congratulates itself on the fact that its efforts are directed towards the same goal. It welcomes the initiative of the Russian comrades, fully associates itself with it, and joins them in demanding the meeting of the internationale. It also intends to send a delegation to Stockholm in order to furnish the French point of view in the conferences which will prepare for a common action aimed at paving the way for a peace in accordance with the principles formulated by the Revolutionary Government and the Russian Socialists."

## WOMEN READY TO START FOOD CAMPAIGN SUNDAY

Efforts to Be Made to Enlist Every Housewife in Boston in Conservation Work

Final arrangements are being made today for enlisting every housewife in Boston in the food conservation campaign which is to be opened Sunday upon request of Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government.

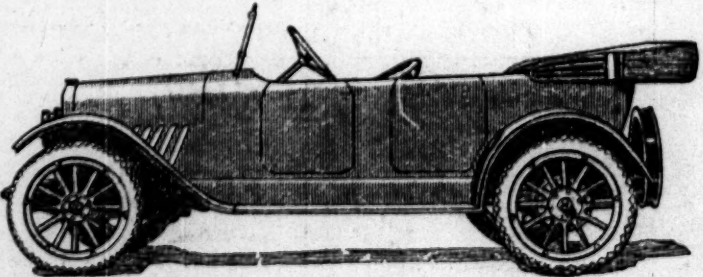
Registration and identification cards are being given to the nearly 1000 women who have volunteered to make a house-to-house canvass for enrolling those who handle food in the movement to eliminate waste and introduce economy in the use of food. It is planned to have a captain and three assistants for each of the 223 precincts of the city. This will require 892 persons, and extra helpers will bring the total number of "recruiters" to about 1000.

Immediately upon receipt of the news of the campaign, the Boston Committee on Public Safety notified the association of the campaign and that organization volunteered to conduct the house-to-house canvass. The association held a meeting yesterday afternoon at its headquarters, 187 Tremont Street, which nearly 200 women, representatives of various organizations and some not club members, attended. Mrs. Wenona O. Pinkham, executive chairman, presided.

Mrs. Pinkham said that, in organizing this work, the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government would have the assistance of the Massachusetts Branch of the Woman's Peace Party, the settlements in Greater Boston, the Women's Municipal League, Council of Jewish Women and the Women's City Club. Representatives of these organizations attended the meeting and also representatives of the Boston department stores.

The plan of organization as outlined by Mrs. Pinkham follows: "There are 223 precincts in Boston, averaging about 700 households each. There will be a captain for each precinct, who will have at least three helpers who can give enough time to make the required calls."

"Each canvasser will have a letter with the stamp of the Boston Committee on Public Safety with directions stating: 'The enrollment cards are to be filled out by all women who have the handling of food in the respective households. It is not limited to the householder herself. There are no fees or dues to be paid, but any woman desiring to receive the official button and insignia of the food administrator should enclose the pledge card in any envelope with a return addressed envelope and 10 cents, and a request for the button and insignia. Those not desiring to receive the button need only fill out the card.'"



## HOLLIER

THE tendency of most automobile manufacturers is to increase rather than to limit production. These manufacturers cry quantity production and the ultimate result is saturation. When the market becomes saturated with any particular make of car the value of that car at second-hand is appreciably decreased.

The Hollier Car is manufactured, not assembled, by the Lewis Spring & Axle Company.

The company, though very strong financially, do not aspire to become vast quantity producers. They prefer to serve a steadily increasing demand for their product rather than to saturate the market. This is one reason why Hollier cars command such high prices at second-hand.

The same policy of limited production has enabled our factory to maintain prices during the past year. Limited production requires only a limited amount of raw material and we were prepared for advance costs six months ago.

Your investment in a Hollier car is safe, for there is no better value in motor cars at existing prices.

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f.o.b. factory

Let Your Next Car be a  
HOLLIER

Six \$985  
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## TROOPS WILL GO DIRECT TO SOUTH

Training There Is Expected to Avoid Delay in Making State Guardsmen Ready for the Front—Question of Supplies

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Preparation of the United States forces that are to support those already dispatched abroad are moving steadily ahead both in the Army and Navy. Announcement was made on Friday that when the National Guard is drafted into Federal service and mobilized, it will be sent at once to the divisional training camp sites in the southeastern, southern and western departments. It will eliminate delay in making the State troops ready for the front.

The existing National Guard units and the new ones that are ready for Federal inspection and recognition, comprise the framework of 16 infantry divisions. Under present distribution by states, however, there would not be more than four or five divisions complete enough to deserve the name. It seems likely that redistribution and consolidation of the force must be undertaken soon after they pass into the Federal service under the draft clause of the National Defense Act. Probably 12 or more complete infantry divisions could be organized.

At full war strength the existing regiments would represent a total force of probably 350,000 men. Of that number at least one-third are fairly well seasoned troops, who already have had six or eight months of intensive instruction and active, continuous service on the border. In the judgment of army officials this will furnish a splendid nucleus to train the new men and insure the rapid passage of the entire force through the elementary stages of its military education. The fact that the guard camps are to be of canvas seems to indicate that it is not expected to keep the men in training on this side of the ocean for a very extended period.

Additional training for numerous guard artillery units soon will be in progress at the various officers' training camps. At least a battalion of field artillery has been ordered to each camp, in order that the artillery officer candidates for the national army may have the means of learning the things they must later teach to the new forces.

The greatest problem that faces the War Department was to find supplies for the steadily increasing host of national guardsmen, who move to their mobilization camps some time in July or August. State officials have been notified that it is impossible to fill requisitions for new equipment that have been pouring in. The first force to be made ready must be the regular Army, expanded to 300,000. The officers' training camps, where 50,000 men are under arms, also have absorbed an enormous quantity of reserve equipment.

## Go to Front in Fall

General Wood Tells of Plans for Troops Now in Camps

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, on a trip for camp site inspection here, said that: "The regiments from the southern states and the other units now being formed under the jurisdiction of the Department of the South will go to the front in France between the first and the middle of November."

"Those troops that are in training camps now will be ready to embark for France in November. When these troops land in France, and take their places in the trenches, the Kaiser will know we intend to do our best."

"I knew Russia could not conserve her own liberty and democracy when these very principles throughout the world are trembling for life," he said, "without fighting for them. Our burden in the war will be greatly lessened when Russia's strong army strikes again at Germany. And our victory will be all the greater with her helping."

## NEWPORT RESERVISTS WANT FOREIGN ACTION

NEWPORT, R. I.—The 1600 naval reservists who are in training in the second district, have been asked whether they would volunteer for foreign service and for general service outside the district.

Officers estimated that 95 per cent of the men responded to the request. The others, they said, were largely candidates for berths as machinists' mates, who had arrived at the station within a day or two.

## FOREST CHIEF IN FRANCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Henry H. Graves, chief of the forest service, is in Paris to make arrangements for the forest work that the American army engineers will undertake in France in connection with the military operations of the allied forces. He has been given a commission as major in the Reserve Engineer Corps.

## CEMENT PLANTS MAKING POTASH

Californians Lead the Way in New Industry That May Make Future Importations From Germany Unnecessary

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Necessity, quick-

ened by the cessation of potash imports from Germany, has brought forth in California an infant industry that promises to be a lusty member of the family of western enterprises, says a San Francisco dispatch to the Globe Democrat.

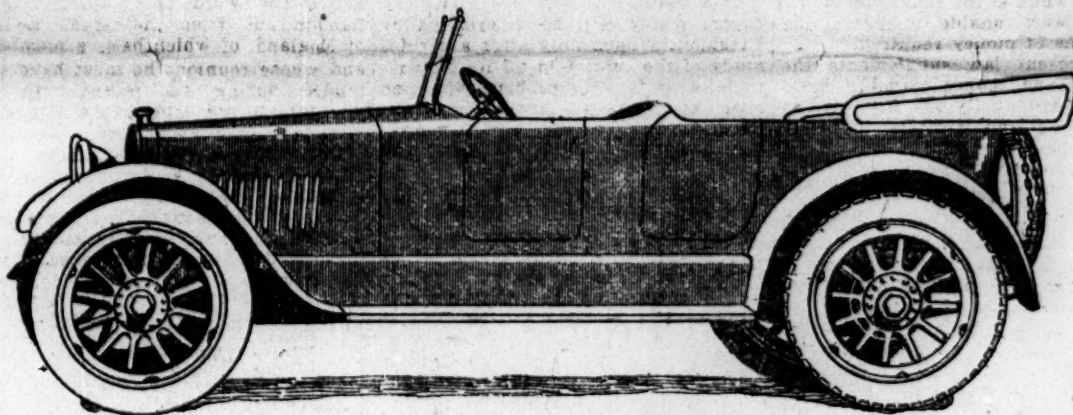
The plant has now been running for some time and has shown such great success in operation that two more units are being added. The company makes two classes of potash, one for fertilizing and one for chemical use.

This is the first instance in which potash has been made directly as a by-product of Portland cement. Because of its success here, it is understood that other cement plants in the United States are now installing devices for the manufacture of potash.

One of the cement companies in California has been manufacturing potash from dust collected by the Cottrell system. This requires two operations, one to collect the dust and the other to separate the potash by leaching. The new process used by the Santa Cruz mill takes the product directly from the kiln, saving not only the potash and other products, but also all raw material heretofore wasted in the form of dust. The amount of potash going to waste annually through cement stacks in the United States amounts to 50,000 tons, with a present market value of about \$10,000,000.

Potash is a necessary fertilizer for cotton. All potash hitherto used in this country has come from Germany, and as it has been admitted free of duty, it has not heretofore appeared economically possible to install the very expensive machinery necessary to manufacture potash from cement gases.

The average annual importation of potash from Germany during the years 1909 to 1912 inclusive was 249,818 tons. Of this 95 per cent was used for fertilizer and 5 per cent in the chemical industries. Stoppage of shipments from Germany advanced prices in America to a figure from nine to twelve times the normal. This naturally stimulated the American search for other sources of potash supply.



## The Monitor Motor Car

Establishes a new standard of Motor Car value, which every owner wants

### Simplicity

MONITOR Cars are constructed with 350 less parts than are used in the average car, with no sacrifice in strength and service.

### Power

Light weight—low gear ratio—abundance of power—maximum hill climbing ability—These are found in all MONITOR models.

### Accessibility Means Economy

Every part is readily accessible. Every principal unit in the MONITOR construction is standardized. With the tools in the tool kit you can remove the Universal joint in twenty minutes; the transmission in thirty minutes. 50% is saved on labor charges.

### Quality

Perfect spring suspension—proper distribution of weight—soft, deep upholstery, Genuine Leather, are to be found in MONITOR models. Every detail of finish is of the latest and most improved style. A road test will confirm all these statements.

You are looking for a car that will do the most and cost the least in doing it. You want a car that has a great capacity for steady, consistent service, and will reflect your pride of ownership. The MONITOR Motor Car will satisfy you in all these ways. You will be interested to know about the formation of the Reya Motor Company, Inc. It is an interesting experience. A request for information will be cheerfully answered.

Write for catalog giving specifications.

Model C—Touring—Four-Cylinder, \$895 Model M—Touring—Six-Cylinder, \$1095  
Model R—"Tu-or-Four" Four-Cylinder, \$895 Model O—"Tu-or-Four" Six-Cylinder, \$1095

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SERVICE STATION—Grand Concourse at 172 Street opens July 1918.



ILLINOIS PLANS  
FOR STATE ROADSRecent Legislature Passed a  
\$60,000,000 Bond Issue  
Which Has Been Signed by  
Governor—Waits ReferendumSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—A comprehensive system of State roads has been brought near to Illinois through the passage at the recent Legislature of a \$60,000,000 bond issue for the purpose and its signing a few days ago by the Governor. The great road-building program involved will go into effect if the State approves the Legislature's action at a referendum in November of 1918. Sentiment at the present time is very favorable to this good roads improvement.

The bill makes possible the construction of a splendid system of roads totaling 4400 miles in length, located so as to connect the centers of population and industry of the State and at the same time provide direct north and south, east and west, and diagonal routes across the State to join with improved roads in surrounding states. The estimated cost of this extensive system is placed at \$60,000,000, which amount of money is to be secured by increasing the license fees of automobiles and motor trucks. The license fees will be increased 50 per cent next year and another 50 per cent two years later. It is thus planned to provide a system of State highways without imposing a direct tax upon the general public.

County highways and roads of local importance connecting with the State road system will continue to be built as at present by the county under State supervision as provided in the Tice law. In addition to State aid roads, the counties and townships can construct local roads by bond issue or general taxation.

The law just passed by the Legislature may be regarded as one of the greatest forward steps ever taken by the State. Illinois' roads are notoriously bad and the State still occupies the position of twenty-third in its percentage of improved highways. The passing of the Tice law was the first sign of a State awakening to an interest in road roads. After a few years of operation it became apparent that while the law was well adapted for the provision of local or county roads it could not secure a connected system of State roads within a reasonable time, since each county retained the initiative in adopting a building program, while at the same time many counties were unable to afford the large sums of money required. The present law supplements the Tice law and makes possible State highways as rapidly as they can be constructed. The credit for this legislation belongs to the Illinois Highway Improvement Association and other organizations which have supported its program of road building embodied in the law just passed.

## MOTORISMS

Edward Rickenbacker, well-known racing driver, has been appointed pilot of the private car of Maj.-Gen. J. J. Pershing for duty in France.

The State of Maryland has limited the weight per inch of tire for truck traffic to 650 pounds. On a few of the roads specifically named, the limit is placed at 750 and on others, at 800 pounds.

The width of highways in New Jersey, under the new Road Improvement Act, which provides for \$15,000,000 worth of paved highways in that State, is to be 30 feet with an 18-foot pavement.

A report from Los Angeles County, California, shows it has less than half the number of horses today than in 1900 and that the number of registered motor cars in the county has increased from six to 79,146.

Ninety-four thousand miles in 13 months is the remarkable mileage record of a 1½-ton motor wagon used in the transportation of newspapers from Los Angeles (Cal.) to Santa Barbara, says The Power Wagon. Sometimes passengers are carried and then the papers are loaded into a small trailer.

A great advance in the matter of road improvement as an asset of the first value from the military angle is foreseen in the proposed bill before Congress for an appropriation of \$25,000,000 to be used in the construction of a military highway that will connect Washington with New York by way of Baltimore and Philadelphia, and further take in the present route of the Lincoln Highway from New York to the Ohio line.

The Hewitt bill, as amended, which permits farmers to use their pleasure cars to haul produce and any goods for their own use, has been signed by the Governor of New York State. This measure provides that motor truck fees shall apply only to motor vehicles "constructed or specifically equipped for the transportation of goods, wares, and merchandise, and used or to be used for such purpose and commonly known as auto trucks."

The Rhode Island Highway Commission has ordered motor car numbers for 1918. On Jan. 1 the new motor law will go into effect, compelling registration annually at the beginning of each year, and the plates will bear the year number and R. I. as well as the registration figures. Now the cars are registered for a year from the time the application was sent in, and so it is not always possible to

tell whether or not a car is properly registered.

Motor visitors to New York City from other states who have operator's licenses from their own states will be given the privilege of staying in that city for 15 days, according to the ruling of the Attorney-General's office on the new Cronwell-Kelly law. This is the same period that is granted on license plates borne by cars visiting from other states, and is extended on a reciprocity basis. The new law requires the licensing of all motor vehicle operators in New York City, whether public or private, and the granting of the 15 day period is of a special interest to New Jersey motorists, who come to New York more frequently than any others.

Favorable conditions are all that is needed to assure Maine a record breaking tourist season, according to reports received by the touring bureau of the Maine Automobile Association. Road conditions in Maine this summer are the best in the history of the State. What road work is done is in places where it interferes very little with travel and the stretches under construction are comparatively short ones. The only long section of highway to be built this summer will be the Federal Aid road between Brunswick and Gardiner, and this will be over a road not now used for travel to any extent, thus leaving the present main traveled highway between these two points just as it always has been. The road between Brunswick and Bath will be completed in a very short time and this will mean a magnificent new State highway all the way from the New Hampshire line at Portsmouth to Rockland, with the exception of about six miles between Wiscasset and Nobleboro.

MEN NAMED TO MARK  
NEW HIGHWAY ROUTESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

MITCHELL, S. D.—G. W. Bishop and C. V. Wilson of this city have been chosen by the George Washington National Highway Association to mark and "log" this new transcontinental route. From Omaha as a starting point they will work both ways across the continent from Savannah, Ga. to Seattle, Wash.

The official mark chosen which will be painted on the poles along the highway is a 10-inch band of blue with a 3-inch band of red above and below. On the blue center will be painted a large "W" in white.

CONTROL OF EXPORTS  
PRESENTS PROBLEMS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—America's export policy will be determined by President Wilson only after a careful study of the subject in all its international aspects. The problem was gone over at Friday's Cabinet meeting. Many complications are presented. The Administration, firm in its intention to check the movement of supplies from the European neutral countries to Germany, is anxious at the same time that no injustice be done to neutral. Coal probably will be put under license in the first proclamation. This will give the United States and Great Britain a firm control of both allied and neutral shipping.

## PRIORITY SHIPPING BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson on Friday afternoon became executive head of all the railroads in the country when the House passed the Priority Shipping Bill, giving him power to control and give precedence to any shipping carried by common carriers.

CONSCRIPTION  
TALK IN QUEBECDiscussion Against Borden Plan  
Goes on Outside the House.  
Mr. Bourassa and Others  
Urging French ResistanceSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—While the debate on conscription continues in the Dominion House of Commons, the agitation outside the House and especially in the Province of Quebec continues. Henri Bourassa, the Nationalist, spoke recently to a large gathering of French Canadians in the Monument National. In denouncing conscription he said that not only should it be prevented, but instead of going ahead with recruiting they should commence to reorganize from the economic viewpoint. They should guard against conscription from a Liberal Government as well as from a Conservative, for Sir Wilfrid Laurier had agreed that the ranks of the Canadians should be filled; and if volunteers were lacking, how would Sir Wilfrid Laurier fulfill his pledge to keep the ranks filled, it and when he became premier in place of Sir Robert Borden?

The only danger to Canada Mr. Bourassa said, that he could see was annexation to the United States. The fight would have to be waged not only against conscription, but against sending their sons to fight for foreign nations. The meeting was held under the auspices of La Ligue Patriotique des Intérêts Canadiens.

According to some opponents of the measure in Quebec, there will be a general strike if conscription becomes law. "Constitutional means will be taken to fight the measure," said E. Lalumière, secretary of the Constitution and The Friends of Liberty; and he went on to state that the method to be used would be a general strike. He promised that the opposition would be effective.

La Croix, the organ which appeals particularly to Roman Catholic priests and which has already spoken in favor of breaking up the confederation of Canada, has another article on the same lines in the course of which it says: "None ignores the brutal principle at the base of the conscription bill which an English majority wished to introduce in our laws in order to be able to send French-Canadians to the European butchery, and to any other butchery which may happen in the future. Protestations are coming from every quarter against this measure, but Sir Robert Borden, who received the word of command from London and from the Grand Lodge of England, of which he is a member, and whose reunions he must have attended during his recent trip to Europe, will not listen to the language of reason and good sense. Assured of the support of his partisans, he stops at nothing."

The Montreal Reform Club recently held a secret meeting of its members, a meeting which it described as "a family affair," and later it gave out a resolution which had been passed, to the press. The purport of the resolution was to the effect that the club unanimously approved of the referendum on the question of conscription, which had been moved as an amendment by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the Government's compulsory military service bill. The resolution contended that the premier had no mandate from the people to impose conscription, and also that it was contrary to the Constitution of the country. A reference was also made to the mobilization of

industries rather than the conscription of men.

As a fair sample of the tone of the remarks of the French-Canadian members in the House, who are opposed to conscription, a sentence from the speech of the Hon. Jacques Bureau may be quoted. The honorable member was formerly Solicitor-General of Canada in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Cabinet, and is, of course, a Quebec representative. Speaking of the alleged slanders which were being uttered in the Province of Ontario against the French-Canadians, Mr. Bureau exclaimed: "We don't ask you to shed your blood; we don't ask you to fight; we ask you to stop those slanders. Don't continue to deprecate the value of your fellow-citizens in the next Province to you. When that is done and peace is restored among us, there will be no more recriminations about Quebec."

Mr. Bureau in touching upon the bilingual question, declared that the French-Canadian was being menaced in regard to the three things he held most dear, his freedom, his faith and his language. The French-Canadian had nothing to inspire or encourage him. He preferred to fight for his own self-protection at home than to fight the Hun. They did not want to fight for liberty in Europe to create slavery at home.

PLEAS FOR AIR FLEET  
DEVELOPMENT MADE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union, told a Senate subcommittee yesterday that the nation should prepare defensively as well as offensively in building an aerial fleet, and warned that German inventive genius may find a means of crossing the Atlantic and dropping aerial bombs on American coast cities.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, addressing the House Rules Committee in advocacy of a committee on aeronautics, predicted that peace-time, as well as war-time development of the airplane will raise numerous questions that will demand concentrated attention by Congress.

## ONIONS AND CABBAGES LOWER

CHICAGO, Ill.—Onions, which sold at 15 and even 20 cents a pound last winter, were quoted at 2½ cents wholesale yesterday. Cabbages were correspondingly lower. Fruits sold still higher.

SAGAMORE TALKS  
ON FOOD ISSUESSociological Conference Delegates  
Discuss Decline in Rural Pop-  
ulation and Its Relation to  
Output of ProductsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

SAGAMORE, Mass.—Consideration of the social causes for the decline of the rural population of the United States, and the relation which this fact has to the lowering of the output of food for consumers' needs became the subject of an open discussion at the Sagamore Sociological Conference yesterday. In taking this trend the discussion reflected a disposition very apparent in the meeting this year to deal with economics rather than with political or mooted issues of social structures.

The more fundamental phases of the national situation, the position of the United States as a world power, how far representative and constitutional governments are to be modified by the policies adopted by President Wilson and by the United States Congress—these have scarcely been alluded to in the formal meetings.

For prudential reasons it has been thought best to limit the talk to domestic business and its growing sense of fraternity with labor and their mutual desire for social justice.

There has been sharp insistence that during the war ideal standards of conditions of labor shall be retained and all "profiteering" by classes of producers and middlemen be exposed, scathingly denounced and punished. National life in terms of fraternity within the United States, as between races, religions and vocations, has been championed by the speakers and the delegates. But the terms on which the nations at war should do business now and following a declaration of peace, have not been faced.

The consequence has been that the platform, which is supposed to reflect the opinion of an average progressive on affairs of chief contemporary interest, has been unusually difficult to frame and is confined to comments

on the deliberations of the conference itself.

One of the interesting side issues discussed by the delegates has been the part that a change in methods of cooking and in feeding humanity might work in national economy. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman was a speaker. She said that British cities' war experience in communal or neighborhood commissary supply stations for civilians, has shown a great reduction in cost of living.

WISCONSIN HOUSE  
FORCED TO COME OUTSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—If the lower House of the Wisconsin Legislature had failed to pass loyalty resolutions yesterday, 10 members of the House would have resigned. Terms of the compact of the 10 were made public today. All through the six months' session the house has avoided making a record vote on numerous loyalty resolutions, but these 10 members made a compact to put the House on record in the closing days of the session or resign their seats. Legislators scenting trouble, the resolutions were passed, and the terms of the compact became known early today, several hours afterward.

SCHOOLS AFFECTED  
BY REVENUE BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Members of Congress have received many messages from representatives of educational and religious institutions on the Hollis amendment to the revenue bill, to provide for the deduction from taxable income of gifts for charitable, educational and religious purposes. William R. Moody, in charge of the Northfield schools, arrived in Washington on Friday and conferred with Senator Lodge, Senator Weeks, Representative Gillett and other members of Congress with reference to "the serious danger threatening the important public work which is being done at Northfield and Mt. Vernon."

## RUMANIANS IN CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rumania's mission to the United States has reached Washington. Dr. Vasile Luca is the head of the party and is accompanied by Johane Mota and Lieut. V. Stolica.

ENVOY EXPLAINS  
RUSSIAN IDEALM. Bakhmetieff Has No Ap-  
prehension of Failure of Re-  
public—Why the Duma Was  
Dissolved by New LeadersSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Special Ambassador Bakhmetieff explained on Friday some of the reconstructive forces that are at work in Russia for the rehabilitation of that country on a sound basis. Any other form of government than a republic is considered out of the question by all the members of the Russian Mission here. It is explained that the Constitutional Assembly, which is to meet Sept. 30, will have the responsibility of forming the details of the new Government. And it is considered quite probable that the Root Mission will be of vast service in this connection, in an advisory capacity.

The Assembly will have before it many questions relating to lands, fundamental laws, the rights of citizens, methods of taxation, elections, etc. Members of the mission say that a new system of elections will have to be evolved, as the old system is inadequate. Elective committees will probably be set up in every community.

The resolution for dissolution of the Russian Duma, adopted by the Council of Workmen, was further explained by Special Ambassador Bakhmetieff as in keeping with constitutional government.

"The decision by the Council of the Workmen in respect to the Duma," said the Ambassador, "is but an acknowledgment of the Duma's real position, created by the fact of the existence of the Provisional Government exercising the plenitude of power."

"The Duma's legislative power ceased at the inception of the Provisional Government. The fact that the Duma had been elected under the old form of government, while based on restricted election laws, makes impossible the active participation of the democratic spirit and principles of universal suffrage which were created by the Revolution."

Studebaker

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THE increased cost of materials and labor may force us to make an advance in prices at any time without notice. But you may buy your new Studebaker car today and be assured that no sudden change in models will discount or depreciate the value of your purchase. There will be no change in Studebaker models this year.

Furthermore, your investment in a Studebaker car is protected and safe, and it is much more likely to appreciate in value than depreciate.

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Their power, their easy riding features, their freedom from trouble have made Studebaker cars among the leaders in every part of the country where automobiles are subjected to the hardest use.

The most recent proof of their durability is the performance of two Studebaker cars taken directly from a dealer's stock on the trip of the San Francisco Ad Club to the recent St. Louis convention.

Both these Studebaker cars came over the snow filled passes of the Rocky mountains, through seas of hub deep gumbo mud on the Western Plains and finished in perfect running condition.

Further evidence of Studebaker dependability is shown by the popularity of Studebaker cars in California, where people test and prove their cars by continuous service every day in the year and where there are more Studebakers registered than any car selling at over \$500.

In Detroit where 80% of all cars are made, where thousands of people are directly connected with the industry, where they know the materials and workmanship that go into cars and the organizations behind them there are more Studebakers registered than any other car selling at over \$500.

The foregoing is proof that people who know cars from service rendered and people best equipped to judge automobile values prefer Studebakers.

There could be no better guide than this for you in purchasing your car.

More than 300,000 Studebaker cars in every part of the world have made good in the hands of their owners—as yours will make good for you.

## STUDEBAKER

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FOUR Roadster . . . . . \$ 985  
FOUR Touring Car . . . . . 985  
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SIX Roadster . . . . . \$1250  
SIX Touring Car . . . . . 1250  
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SIX Touring Sedan . . . . . 1700  
SIX Coupe . . . . . 1750  
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Electricity Instead of  
Oats

(No greater tribute to the efficiency and economy of the Electric—when teamsters find it better than horses.)

This 5-ton G. V. looks just like the able brute it is—for eleven 900-lb. rolls of paper won't go on a wheel-barrow.

The truck horse is a defeated issue. This one truck displaced seven; and its running-mate, now being built, will release seven more. We have substituted electricity for oats in thousands of cases. The G. V. helps conserve war supplies to feed the United States and her allies.

Catalogue 136 tells all about our six models—where shall we send yours?

## GENERAL VEHICLE COMPANY, Inc.

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are invited to correspond.

Six Models: 1,000 to 10,000 pounds capacity



## CROP EFFORTS IN NOVA SCOTIA

Secretary of Agriculture Outlines  
Program—Wheat Seed Short-  
age Remedied by Government  
—Planting Clubs Organized

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Secretary of Agriculture for the Province of Nova Scotia has furnished the following outline of the efforts made to obtain greater food production in that Province, says a Commerce Report.

Meetings and rallies were held throughout the winter months in rural and urban centers; the whole question was discussed and the farmers were urged to increase production. Anticipating a seed shortage, we advised the conserving of home-grown seed supplies. In remote sections some farmers were furnished with fanning mills to enable them properly to prepare their home-grown seed.

"Where such farmers were not supplied with modern seeders, fertilizer distributors, potato planters, etc., both the Government and private citizens, seeking to contribute to the increased production, loaned to groups of farmers these implements upon condition that they would make some increase in their crop area. When it was ascertained by an inventory that there was sufficient of all kinds of seed except wheat, the Government at once secured a supply of seed wheat and disposed of it at cost, and later at less than cost. The Government also guaranteed one of the milling firms against loss provided they would double their order for seed wheat to be sold to the farmers. Despite all these measures we are still having difficulty in supplying it.

"In part of Cape Breton where we found a shortage of seed oats we purchased several thousand bushels, which are being sold practically at cost. At present, fearing that the late spring will prevent as much seedling as should be done, we are trying to find a supply of buckwheat seed, which can be sown in June and harvested before winter. If this can be secured, it is likely that a buckwheat campaign will be started.

"In practically every town of Nova Scotia planting clubs have been organized. Even in small towns like Truro the local club is planting 63 new gardens, and a number of individuals are preparing other plots. This may be considered typical of the whole Province of Nova Scotia, which means a greatly increased acreage under cultivation this year. A farm labor exchange has been organized, in connection with which schoolboys from 13 years of age who are fit for farm labor have been released from the public schools. More than 2000 boys and many girls have taken advantage of the regulation and are now working on the farms. Other kinds of boys are also registered at this bureau.

## PUBLIC MARKET TO OPEN IN QUINCY

Final steps were taken in Quincy last night toward putting into operation a public market on a new plan worked out by Fred B. Rice, manufacturer, chairman, and Robert W. Merrick, secretary of the Quincy food committee, assisted by Mayor Whiton, Russell A. Sears, lawyer, and Prof. Harold F. Tompson of the Agricultural College.

The markets are expected to reach local trade for any surplus products grown in the 4000 gardens of Quincy. The State committee on food production pronounce the plan "one of the simplest and most promising for disposing economically of surplus garden crops that have yet been outlined."

It contemplates two market days a week, Wednesday and Saturday. Near the central point of automobile, trolley and foot travel, simple booths and tables will be provided. For a small sum, probably 15 or 20 cents, producers can rent a table for a day.

There will also be a booth, in charge of a committee employee, where lots can be brought that are too small for marketing by the owner. These small lots will be disposed of for a commission merely large enough to cover the expenses of the booth. The market is expected to open July 14.

## NATIONAL GUARD IN BAY STATE DISCUSSED

Brig-Gen. William A. Mann, chief of the Militia Bureau of the United States War Department, today called on Brig-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the Northeastern Department, to discuss affairs relating to the National Guard in the New England States. No specific information was given out regarding the conference.

On return to duty from an inspection tour today, Brigadier-General Edwards expressed great satisfaction with the progress of work on the cantonment camp at Ayer. He said that

the progress of the work showed that the site was even more desirable than was at first anticipated. The electrical plant for the camp is being completed today. He denied that any plans were being made for a second cantonment in New England.

Recruiting Rally on Common  
In speaking at the recruiting rally on the Common today, Capt. John A. Pearson said that those persons who were advocating the retention of United States troops in their own country until the allies of the United States have conscripted every man capable of military service were but hindering the progress of important war work. In his opinion, he said, such persons were advocating the retention of troops for political reasons.

## WATER WHEELS OF YOSEMITE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—This season will see the opening to the public of an American water spectacle of such extraordinary novelty and beauty that its eventual world-wide celebrity seems an easy prophecy. The Water Wheel Falls of the Yosemite National Park have probably been seen by less than a thousand persons, all told, since their discovery by white men; no doubt they were a familiar sight to the Indians of early days, who considered the Tuolumne Canyon one of the safest of their fastnesses, says a National Park service bulletin.

The Tuolumne River is one of the finest of the many trout-haunted streams which flow from the snowy hollows of the High Sierra. It sings and roars by turns its sinuous way from the high places down into and through the celebrated Hetch Hetchy Valley, to rest eventually in the meadows lying across the granite slopes, rises 50 feet in air, and describes long sweeping arcs of foam before again joining the rushing river. The spectacle is one that fills the beholder not with astonishment but with enthusiastic admiration. The larger water wheels are extremely impressive.

The reason so few persons have seen the water wheels is that the passage down the Tuolumne Canyon is one of extreme difficulty. The hardy campers lying across the granite slopes have maintained a camp at Soda Springs in the Tuolumne Meadows, have been their principal visitors; it is they who have made known their unique beauty to the world. One motion picture only has been made of them.

Last year the Department of the Interior built a trail over the White Cascades in the Tuolumne Canyon as far as the top of the Water Wheel Falls. Here the funds were exhausted, leaving the most strenuous part of the climb without a trail. The completion of the trail past the water wheels and through the entire canyon to the Hetch Hetchy Valley will be attempted this season.

DETROIT, Mich.—Lessons in aviation for the qualified youth of Michigan are to begin July 5 on Selfridge Field, which is situated 26 miles from here. As the Free Press describes the preparations being made by the United States Government on the grounds, 12 hangars are in course of construction, two aero repair shops, school buildings, official quarters and barracks. Capt. H. R. Byrck represents the Army and is on the ground to supervise construction.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—House and Senate conferees on the food survey bill appropriating \$11,000,000 for conducting a canvass of the food situation in the country and taking steps to stimulate production, began work today. They expect to complete their conference on Monday, so that the bill will be ready for final adoption in Congress next week.

According to an announcement made by Mayor Curley last night the royal Belgian commission now in Washington has been invited to visit Boston next Wednesday, July 4, as guests of the city. If the invitation is accepted a mass meeting will be held on the Common the afternoon of the Fourth and a collection will be taken up for the Belgian relief fund.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Luckie Street School of Atlanta purchased the first Liberty bond, under the new program of community bond purchasing, which clubs in Georgia have been advocating. The money was raised by an entertainment given by the children of the school. The interest from the bonds will be used for war relief work, and the principal will eventually revert to the school for its improvement.

TOLEDO, O.—Law Director Combs is under orders from the City Council to prepare legislation to license commission merchants, says the Blade. The instructions were contained in a resolution presented as a means of dealing with the food problem by "licensing and regulating all commission houses and brokers dealing for future sales in farm, garden and all food products, within the city."

## CUT-OVER LAND ASSOCIATION

Louisiana Organization Formed  
to Colonize Present Waste  
Land—Will Aid Settlers to  
Raise and Market Crops

NEW ORLEANS, La.—New Orleans will soon become the operating headquarters of an important land development enterprise, the Southern Cut-over Land Association. Revised articles of incorporation were approved by counsel after a conference June 15 in Houston, Tex. A meeting of the entire organization committee will be held in New Orleans late this month, when officers will be elected and the actual work begun of utilizing by means of stock raising, agriculture, and reforestation the millions of idle, useless, cut-over lands of the South, says the Item.

The association, which developed out of the cut-over land conference of the South, held here in April, represents many of the largest land owners in the Gulf States, largely lumber manufacturers whose mills have removed the trees from a vast empire of land, the total extent of which is twice that of the State of Louisiana. It will employ a corps of agricultural demonstration experts to cooperate with State and Federal agencies and other attaches necessary to the carrying on of a project of such immensity.

Colonization will be undertaken immediately on such limited areas of cut-over lands as may be most readily converted into farms and grazing areas. In cooperation with the State and Federal authorities land surveys of individual land holdings will be made indicating the soil potentialities, drainage, climate, accessibility to markets, extent of woodlands and other essential facts.

By utilizing as much of the land as possible now, the association has in mind the idea of meeting, as far as it can, the Nation's need for an increased food production. Many thousands of acres, it has been ascertained, can be put under the plow with little preliminary effort; many more thousands of acres contain an abundant growth of grasses capable of sustaining animal life. Efforts will be made to induce a number of owners of extensive ranch herds, in the West to transfer their cattle and sheep to the South.

Settlers who are brought South by the association will find the difficulties of pioneering already largely removed for them. Care will be taken that each family is provided with a sufficient acreage of specially selected lands that will assure a good living from the start with fair effort. Lands will be sold on reasonable terms, and every opportunity allowed the settler to accumulate profits from his operations.

After the settler has been brought to his new home, he will be given, free of charge, expert advice on what crops may be best grown in his particular locality, and how to grow them. As many of the colonists will probably be unfamiliar with southern conditions, it has been decided, in order to lend them this aid, and for the purpose of carrying on constructive experiment work, to establish experiment stations at various points through the cut-over belt.

After the farmer has harvested his crop he will be assured of a market for his products. This will be the function of the marketing and traffic department, which will keep in touch with consuming centers and indicate to settlers where shipments may be most advantageously made, and to whom. It is possible the association may undertake the actual distribution of produce on a wholesale scale.

The association will be maintained by payments of 1 cent per acre yearly on lands owned by subscribers.

## MEXICO'S TAX ON PETROLEUM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The tax rate on petroleum in Mexico as established for the months of May and June by the Secretary of the Treasury, and which has just been received in this city, says a Mexican News Bureau bulletin, is as follows:

The valuations are: On crude petroleum of a density of .91, \$11 per ton; on combustible petroleum of a density

of .91, \$8.50 per ton; on petroleum with a density of .97, \$5 per ton. This is on the basis of Mexican gold and the metric ton of 2200 pounds. The ratio established by the Mexican Government for the exchange of American money into Mexican is \$1.75 Mexican for \$1 American paper and \$1.90 Mexican for \$1 American gold or silver. The valuations per ton would therefore be: For the \$11 oil, \$5.78 American; for the \$8.50 oil, \$4.47 American; for the \$5 oil, \$2.63 American.

The rate of taxation is 10 per cent ad valorem, and on the first grade the tax would therefore be 57.8 cents per ton; on the second grade 44.7 cents per ton and on the third grade 26.3 cents per ton. Reduced to the barrel, the American standard of oil measurement, official statistics show that of oil with a density of .91 there are practically seven barrels to the ton and of oil of .97 density there are practically 6½ barrels to the ton. The first grade of oil would therefore be taxed at the rate of a little over 8 cents per barrel; the second grade at the rate of about 6½ cents per barrel, and the third grade at the rate of about 4½ cents per barrel. The current quotations on all grades of crude oil in the United States vary from 75 cents to \$3.10 per barrel, or \$3.92 to \$20.10 per metric ton. If an average be taken of \$1 per barrel, it will be seen that the valuations set by the Mexican Government are far below that, and that a tax of 4 to 8 cents per barrel can scarcely be considered as prohibitory or excessive. Experts say that Mexican oil follows very closely in value the product of the Kansas and Oklahoma fields, which is at present \$1.70 per barrel or thereabouts.

When the export tax was first put on oil in 1914 it averaged 6 cents per barrel, at that time no distinction being made as to quality. It was so placed in order to make the large companies pay something in return for the privileges enjoyed, they having been exempted from the production tax under the terms of concessions granted by the Diaz Government, and an export tax being the only resource.

Under the decree of April 17 last, the tax was established as given above (10 per cent ad valorem), but the valuations of the oil were placed at from \$7.50 to \$14 per ton. Under the amended decree these valuations are materially reduced, as shown, and the tax is lowered in keeping with the smaller valuation.

## REPORT BOSTON BOATS TO BE SOLD

New York interests are negotiating for the purchase of the four freight steamers of the Metropolitan Line, running from Boston to New York, with view toward placing them in the transatlantic trade, it was learned here today. The price offered is understood to run into the millions. The steamers are the James S. Whitney, newest of the fleet, registering 2707 gross tons, and built at Wilmington, Del., in 1900; Herman Winter, 2626 gross tons, built at Philadelphia in 1888; H. M. Whitney, 2707 gross tons, built in 1890, also at Philadelphia, and H. F. Dimock 2625 gross tons, built at Philadelphia in 1884. Officials of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., which embraces the Metropolitan Line, say that nothing final has been done towards the sale. It is understood, however, that the deal is practically closed, and that the James S. Whitney will be delivered next week, to be followed shortly by the other three.

It is reported that the Portland-New York service of the line will be discontinued for the present, if the sale goes through, and the steamers North Star and North Land, now on the Portland-New York route.

The four steamers have been running to Boston steadily since construction, with but few exceptions, and were built specially for this trade. They have capacity for about 2000 tons of cargo each.

## GEORGIA FARM LABOR SURVEY

ATLANTA, Ga.—Gov. Nat E. Harris has charged the State food council, says the Constitution, with the work of making a farm labor survey of Georgia, for the purpose of cooperating with the United States departments of Agriculture and Labor in undertaking to relieve labor shortage on Georgia farms in order that there may be no wastage of the food crops.

## PARASOL SALE More than 500 Parasols

The most attractive collection of high-class parasols we have ever offered, containing many exclusive novelties of English and American make.

Parasols of beautiful Dresden colorings.  
Parasols of superior English silk.  
Parasols of wide stripe black and white silk.  
Parasols of plain colored taffeta silk.  
Parasols of medium stripe black and white silk.  
Parasols of fancy bordered silk.  
Parasols of narrow black and white stripe silk.  
Parasols of plain colored gros-grain silk.  
Parasols of "sun-and-rain" silk.

Parasols generally priced \$4.00 to \$5.00. Each.....\$2.00  
Parasols generally priced \$5.50 to \$8.00. Each.....\$3.50  
Parasols generally priced \$9.50 to \$15.00. Each.....\$5.00

R. H. STEARNS CO.

## BOTANISTS TOUR ALONG FRASER

Over One Hundred Species  
of Plants Collected by a  
Party on Two-Day Outing  
From the City of Vancouver

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Point Roberts trip, Saturday afternoon and Sunday, of the natural history section of the B. C. Mountaineering Club, proved to be a prolific one for the members who made collections, says the Sun. Over 100 species of plants were collected and recorded by the party.

The excursion was led by the provincial botanist, John Davidson, F. L. S. Saturday afternoon the party botanized along the road crossing Lulu Island, from the end of Fraser Avenue to Woodward's Landing, a walk of six and one-half miles. From the landing a few of the less experienced walkers, who were unwilling to attempt the 15-mile Sunday trip, returned to the city by automobile. The rest crossed to Ladner, where they spent the night, and made the journey by way of the fields and western shore of the Delta to a locality two or three miles from Point Roberts during the morning. After lunch by the seashore the party ascended the bluff into the woods, and returned to Ladner by 4:30 p. m. All returned to Vancouver early Sunday evening.

The Lulu Island trip on Saturday afternoon to the landing resulted in a record of 45 species of plants in fruit, flower or well in bud. These included such plants as Bongard's buttercup, winter cress, large yellow-leaved avens, cleavers, fringe-cup, salmonberry, vernal grass, ground ivy, Indian plum (in fruit), creeping buttercup, ninebark, involucre fly-honey-suckle, small fruited reed, silverweed, chickweed, tall vetch, trailing blackberry, common sorrel, starflower, Kamia, Labrador tea, blueberry, cotton grass, crowberry, and the cloud-berry. As is usual on these excursions, Mr. Davidson gave a little talk on the characteristics and points of interest of each plant as it was found.

The Sunday trip towards Point Roberts was new to most of the party and far more interesting from a botanist's viewpoint. Vegetation along the route was luxuriant everywhere and a bounteous nature is reflected in the evident prosperity of the people. As soon as the village was left behind the beautiful silverweed, larkspur, cranesbill, and cerastium arvense became very abundant. Several species of rushes and sedges were noted in the wet ground. When the shore was reached the tall fringe-cup, storkbill, seabush, corn speedwell, horehound, field lady's mantle and wild onion appeared. A few of the typical salt shore plants observed were the glasswort, zoster, enteromorpha intestinalis, sea lettuce, and seashore sandwort. Other species gathered were cranesbill, grope-lover, fleabane, mimulus longsdorffii, rock cress, American brooklime, rice root, lesser paint brush, trillium, three-leaved tiarella, Juneberry, flowering dogwood, speedwell, spring beauty, bachelor's buttons, wild lily-of-the-valley, most of which were found in flower, and a few species of fungus, such as morel and the coral fungus.

## MUKUNTUWEAP CANYON CHARMS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Recent public interest in the Mukuntuweap National Monument in Southeastern Utah, popularly known as the Little Zion Canyon, has resulted in measures to accommodate the many who are expected to visit it this coming summer, says a National Park Service bulletin. A concession covering public camp

## DAMASK Table Cloths Napkins

Despite the great scarcity of linens—especially of the finer qualities—Chandler & Co. are still able to offer them at moderate prices—because of large orders placed months ago—note a few of the specialties now in stock:

Cloths—Double satin damask—four patterns. Size 2x2 yards. Special 5.65

Other Cloths—  
2 x 2½ yards.....7.00  
2½x2½ yards.....7.00  
2x 3 yards.....8.50  
Napkins to match, 24x24 in. 7.75

Cloths—Double satin damask, sonata, chrysanthemum, poppy and wheat designs. Size 2x2 yards. Special 6.95

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2 x 2½ yards.....8.70  
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2 x 3 yards.....10.45  
Napkins to match, 25x25 in. 10.45

Cloths—Inexpensive quality, four patterns, satin damask. Size 70x72 in. Special 3.75

Other Sizes—  
70x70 inches.....4.25  
70x108 inches.....5.90  
Napkins to match, 22x22 in. 4.75

(Lower Floor)  
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Tremont St. Near West

and transportation has been granted by the Department of the Interior. For fantastic outline and brilliant and varied coloring, Mukuntuweap probably equals any spot on this Continent. Recent visitors have called it "the desert Yosemite"; others, "the mimic Grand Canyon."

The Mormons of a former generation chose this valley for a refuge in the event of being driven from Zion, as they called Salt Lake City, and named it Little Zion. It is locally called Little Zion Canyon today. The north fork of the muddy Virgin River flows through it, and in the spring streams cascade from the lofty summits. Many fine trees—ash, maple, oak, spruce, and others—grow on the valley floor.

The canyon is a mighty cleft, as if the mountain had been violently divided to obtain a segment. The walls are inconceivably carved into domes, half domes, colonnades, and temples. One gigantic cliff has the form of a battleship, and is locally called the steamboat.

The faces of some of the walls contain thousands of square feet of plane surface upon which the elements have sketched various figures. At one point may be seen the picture of a woman, a horse and a pig, forming a distinct group. At another an eagle perches, true to this noble bird's instinct, high upon the cliffs. At other points crypts have been formed in the walls by the chiseling of the stone surface in which may be seen other forms seemingly sculptured. Nature seems to have fashioned here a fine art gallery of stupendous proportions.

The coloring is beyond description. Glistering white is the basic color. Below this a strip of blood-red sandstone has weathered into formations resembling those of the Grand Canyon. There are thousands of feet of polished white sandstone vertically streaked with vermillion, like a Roman sash. There are pinks in endless shades.

The canyon is more than 10 miles long and from 1200 to 2000 feet wide. The neighborhood is rich in striking phenomena. There are natural bridges of great size and beauty. The country was settled by Mormons many years ago, and possesses much historical interest. Mukuntuweap may be reached by automobile and horseback from Lund.

## POTASH TO BE MADE FROM KELP

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A new industry for Lower California, to be closely connected with Southern California, will be established in a few days at Ensenada—the manufacture of potash from kelp, says the Express. Six experts of the company are in Ensenada. It was stated, to install the machinery, and this task is expected to be completed in a few days. Great fields of kelp are available off the Lower California coast and it is expected the industry will prove profitable.

## BALTIMORE RAILWAY PROJECT

BALTIMORE, Md.—The final obstacle to the construction of the proposed new railroad connecting Baltimore, Washington and Newport News, Va., was removed when Secretary of War Baker in Washington approved the plans of the Washington & Newport News Short Line Railroad for a bridge over the Potomac River, says the News. The bridge will cross the river at Riverside, Charles County, Md., and Metomkin Point, Va.

## CHEAPER LIVING IN WEST

TORONTO, Ont.—Controller Cameron, who has just returned from a four weeks' tour of Western Canada, says he found it much cheaper to live in Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver and other Western cities than in Toronto. The West is not nearly as prosperous as Toronto, according to Controller Cameron. He says there is enough fish wasted in British Columbia to reduce the cost of living in the larger cities by about 30 per cent.

## CITY CAN DRAIN WELLS AT RISK

Michigan Supreme Court Decides That Ann Arbor Has  
Right to Use Big Pumps, but  
Must Pay for Any Damages

DETROIT, Mich.—Ann Arbor's big proposed pumping station, on the marshes three miles south of the city, can be operated for the purpose of taking water for the city's consumption, despite the fact that the taking of the water actually does weaken flowing wells and dormant wells of farmers living nearby, says a Lansing special to the Free Press.

So long as the city does not unreasonably make use of the percolating water in the gravel deposits under the marsh, and does not work injury to the other property owners it can go ahead, but if it does work injury and that injury is apparent, it must answer for this.

Such, in substance, is the decision of the Supreme Court in ruling on the attempts of land owners in the marsh where Ann Arbor now gets its water to stop all proceedings with injunctions. The injunctions refused by the Circuit Court of Washtenaw County are refused by the high court, but at the same time notice is served on the city that it cannot go beyond the bounds of reason and by powerful suction drain nearby wells and injure agricultural land.

The nub of the case, which was bitterly fought not only here but in the lower courts, and incidentally is one of the toughest legal nuts the courts have been asked to crack in a long time, is thus stated by Justice Osterander, who wrote the opinion: "I have said that in view of the circumstances the right of the defendant, the city of Ann Arbor, to make use of the water is a qualified right. It is qualified by this rule of reason: 'It is not to be exercised in such a manner as to cause injury to the property of others.' There is no apparent reason for saying that because defendant is a municipal corporation, seeking water for the inhabitants of the city, it may therefore do what a private owner of the land may not do. The city is the private owner of the land, and the furnishing of water to its inhabitants is its private business. It is imperative that the people of the city have water; it is not imperative that they secure it at the expense of those owning lands adjoining lands owned by the city.

"It does not follow that the city may not reasonably make use of the purpose intended, of a large volume of water from this land. I have stated the rule by which the rights of the city and of the other land owners must be determined. Manifestly the city must take the chances of expenditure."

Justice Brooke dissented and got two other members to agree with him. His opinion reiterates his contention in the Flint case several years ago, when he practically placed the same legal construction and ownership upon water as now exists on air.

The Ann Arbor case was one of the most important ever brought before the court. The testimony showed that the city expects to get 4,000,000 gallons of water by means of high-powered suction pumps in the wells it has sunk. Whether or not these will greatly injure the land of Gus-fish wasted in British Columbia to reduce the cost of living in the larger cities by about 30 per cent.

# CALIBAN

By PERCY MACKAYE  
Music by  
Arthur H. Wall,  
Frederick Stanhope,  
Producing Director,  
Reel, Edward Jones,  
Designer of  
Costumes and Scenes.

The Greatest Show Ever Produced in Boston; in the  
Greatest Stage in one of the Most Perfect Out-Door  
Theaters in America. Thousands of People from  
Greater Boston Towns in the cast of this wonderful  
Community Drama.

A noble dramatic, musical and spectacular production on a scale  
of magnificence and completeness deserving the support of every  
Boston citizen because it is the result of a common effort by united  
groups of Boston's composite towns. It will thrill, inspire and aston-  
ish you.

Greater Boston can celebrate in this patriotic pleasure its splen-  
did work on the Liberty Loan and Red Cross. The net proceeds go  
to the Metropolitan Chapter of Red Cross and Reserve Officers'  
Training Corps at Harvard.

## HARVARD STADIUM

Evenings (Except Sunday) 8:30 Sharp, JULY 2-14

Tickets: Reserved Seats 50c to \$2.50. Boxes for 6, \$25. Single  
Box Seats \$5. Some rush seats 25 cents. Reserved seats sold at 415  
Boylston St. (Tel. B. 8966); 78 Boylston St. (Tel. Beach 7312 and  
7313); Room 10, 50 State St. (Tel. Main 7410); North and South  
Stations, Stadium gate, and at Burke's, Herrick's, Tyson's and Leavitt  
& Pierce's.

SPECIAL NIGHTS have been arranged: Governor's Night is July  
2; Brookline Night is July 3; July 5 is Lawrence Night; July 6 is  
Intercolonial and Army and Navy Night and Framingham Night;  
July 9 is Worcester Night; July 10 is Elks' Night. Others are being  
arranged.

NOTE—CALIBAN AUTO PARKING—Enter from Brighton  
Speedway and leave your car in the electric-lighted Stadium  
parking space and help the Red Cross and the Reserve Officers'  
Training Corps. The Committee receives no money paid for  
parking cars outside of the Stadium grounds. Boston Elevated  
Cambridge Tube trains direct to Stadium Station; a shower will  
not postpone. \*Should there be a postponement because of a  
storm Monday evening, tickets for that evening will be good  
for Tuesday evening without exchange, in which case Tuesday's  
tickets will have to be exchanged.

Notice to Holders of Tickets Dated June 28 and July 2  
All tickets originally for June 28 are good without exchange for the same  
seats Monday, July 2. Therefore all tickets originally dated for Monday, July 2,  
must be exchanged for other tickets for the same or a later date in order not to  
have two tickets out for the same seat. To avoid confusion, such exchanges should  
be made as soon as possible at No. 78 or 415 Boylston St. However, the exchange  
may be made at the Stadium on the night of the performance if an earlier ex-  
change is too inconvenient.



## INDIANS TO BE TAUGHT FARMING

University of Wisconsin Workers Hold Institutes to Aid Red Men to Be Self-Supporting in Agricultural Pursuits

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Never in the history of Wisconsin have the Indians displayed a greater desire for agricultural knowledge than this year, says the Journal. They realize that they can no longer make a living by hunting and fishing, since the hunting grounds are limited and wild game and fish are less plentiful. They also are beginning to appreciate that government support cannot always continue to come to them, and that sooner or later the Indians will have to make their own living.

Under the direction of workers from the University of Wisconsin, four Indian farmers' institutes were held this spring in as many places in the State. These were designated as "agricultural preparedness councils." Among the topics discussed were farm poultry, raising root crops, corn, potatoes, control of weeds, pruning orchards, feeding and handling of dairy cows and horses.

At Keshena, on the Menominee reservation, a one-week institute was held. Interpreters were used so as to better bring the lessons home. The average daily attendance was 150, made up of boys, young men and women from the Government and mission schools, and others. Some of the work was illustrated, and reels of appropriate motion pictures were shown. Many questions about methods of farming were asked and answered.

There are at the present time about 1500 members of the Menominee tribe on the reservation. Farming and lumbering are the chief occupations. Every man, woman and child is entitled to 130 acres of land. The sizes of these farms range from one-half to 70 acres of cultivated land. The Indians are making effort to get better seed and better grade of live stock. They grow oats, rye, corn, potatoes, beans, clover, timothy and root crops of good quality with splendid success.

High grades of standard bred and Percheron horses, Holstein and Guernsey cattle are on this reservation. Good quality hogs and poultry are also raised. Frequently animals are allowed perfect freedom to roam about the reservation during the entire year, and take care of themselves both as to food and shelter. However, in most cases, the live stock is housed and reasonably well fed in summer and winter.

The soil is of sandy loam and clay loam types and is adapted to the growing of a large variety of crops, such as grains, grasses, roots and fruits. This, together with the luxuriant growth of clovers and abundant fresh water, makes it admirably fitted for the dairy industry.

It is not difficult to understand that only meager results from the Indian as a farmer can be hoped for at the present time, when it is remembered that he has been living an easy and contented life for generations, making his living chiefly by hunting and fishing.

It is a good sign that the Indian is in a receptive mood for obtaining agricultural knowledge. The agricultural knowledge must be interesting, simplified and practical, and must be presented in such a form that the Indian is able to understand and make use of it in his farm operations. Patience and diligence along this line on the part of the white man are bound in due time to bear fruitful results.

**RAILWAY POINTS**  
The Michigan Central private car No. 5, occupied by Vice-President Henry Russell and party passed through Boston today en route from Detroit to West Barnstable on the Cape via the Boston & Albany and New Haven.

Cape Wampanoag party occupy special New Haven equipment attached to the Cape Cod Express from South Station this afternoon, en route to Gray Gables, Mass.

The Appalachian Mountain Club journeyed to Intervale, N. H., in reserved Boston & Maine coaches today, leaving North Station at 8:35 a. m.

The building department of the Boston & Maine has a large force of painters working on the iron work of Charles River drawbridge.

The passenger department of the New Haven will furnish special service from Cohasset to Boston at 9:40 o'clock tonight for the accommodation of the Field and Forest Club.

The private Pullman parlor car Esther was attached to the Boston & Maine's Bar Harbor express from North Station this morning for the convenience of Henry Richardson and party en route to North Belgrade, Me.

The New Haven and Boston & Albany dispatched all important through trains from South Station in sections today on account of advance holiday travel.

Samuel Crusher, foreman of the Boston & Maine's flying squadron bridge crew, has a special work train in service relocating section masters' quarters on the Stoneham Branch.

A. G. Webb, superintendent of dining car service of the New Haven, has inaugurated a new dining car schedule between Boston and New York.

For the accommodation of the Sixth Regiment, M. V. M., en route to Framingham today, the Boston & Albany operated a special train from South Station at 10:30 a. m.

Walter Sheed, track supervisor of the Boston Terminal Company, is installing new switch stands in South Station mail and express yard.

The maintenance of way department of the Boston & Albany has a large floating gang with work train rebuilding Webster yard.

Joseph Andrews, relief train direc-

## NEGRO REFORM ASSOCIATION

Superintendent Edwards Explains Aims and Workings of Institution to Virginia Conference of Charities and Correction

BY OTHER EDITORS

**A "Bone-Dry" Army**  
ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.—In respect to liquor-drinking privileges the United States Army today is the driest it has ever been in the history of the Republic. Legally, and to all intents and purposes, the Army is bone dry. Interpreting the "liquor clause" of the prohibition bill, approved by the President May 18, and concurrently becoming effective, Attorney-General Gregory has ruled that it is unlawful to serve—sell or give—a drink of any form of intoxicant to any soldier in uniform, which makes the Army bone dry while on duty; and the occasions when a soldier will be found in civilian garb will probably for many months to come be exceedingly rare. The soldier who drinks knows better than anyone else that a drunken man is a mighty frail reed; he knows better than anyone else that an army, to be efficient, must be sober. Uncle Sam's soldiers put patriotism and national success at arms first in the equation, and for that reason, if for no other, there is little likelihood that any of them are going to strenuously object to the antigrog regulation.

**Women and Sewing**  
DETROIT FREE PRESS.—It would contribute to national as well as individual prosperity if women would learn to sew. It was once part of a girl's education; the present generation of girls can hardly sew on a button; they resort to the safety pin—the buttonless man's last hope. The woman of today is a zealous patron of the ready-mades, her relief from the dressmakers' exactions. But even the ready-to-wear need reinforcement to prolong their usefulness and good looks. The woman who can make her own home dresses may dress better and more economically as well as more individually, and the paper pattern is as ubiquitous as the postage stamp.

**China and the West**  
OTTAWA CITIZEN.—The troubles in China, always puzzling to Occidental minds, appear in the present case fairly intelligible. One section is for war with Germany, the other is not. Behind the two groups are, of course, great differences of opinion as regards domestic policies and internal management. The older statesmen are for delay; the young element, or the radicals, are for immediate war, and all that it means in the present case. As the radicals are mostly led by Chinese who have been educated abroad, it is perhaps only natural that they should be influenced by the attitude of foreign democracies. There can be little doubt that the action of the United States has exerted a powerful influence in the Flowery Kingdom in this instance.

**Italians in New England**  
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.—There are many Americans of Italian birth or ancestry in New England, particularly in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. They are good citizens of the Republic, fitting easily into its social and political systems. It must be a source of great satisfaction to them to have the United States and Italy shoulder to shoulder in the world-wide conflict against Teutonic ambition. As a visible proof of the alliance between the country to which they give their undivided allegiance and the overseas land to which the ties of memory bind them, the enthusiastic welcome of Prince Udine and his party at Boston must stir in them strong feelings of pleasure and pride.

**LABOR COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Samuel Gompers, as chairman of the Defense Council's labor committee announces that he has appointed Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago as chairman of the section on compensation for soldiers and sailors.

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Manchester, N. H., was awarded the silver loving cup as the cleanest city in New England by the New England Clean-Up Committee yesterday. The judges were Gov. Samuel McCall of Massachusetts, former Gov. Roland

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H. Spaulding of New Hampshire and Charles F. Wood, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The cup becomes the permanent possession of the city winning it three times. Hartford and Malden have each won it once. This year 345 cities and towns in New England competed for the prize.

## INJUNCTION AGAINST NEWS SERVICE ASKED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Suits to enjoin the International News Service from making use of certain news dispatches and other matter has been begun in the United States District Court here by the Public Ledger Company. The suit is found to be similar to that successfully instituted in New York against the defendant organization by the Associated Press.

The complaint alleges that the Ledger Company held a contract with The London Times to furnish certain articles, with the privilege of reselling the matter to newspapers in other cities. It is alleged that the defendant made use of these articles principally by copying them from early editions of the Public Ledger and other eastern newspapers and telegraphing them to subscribers of the International News Service in the West, availing itself of the difference in time and enabling the western subscribers to publish the articles simultaneously with the newspapers to which the Public Ledger had sold the service, and, in some instances, in advance of such publication.

## WAR FOOD PORTIONS IN DINING CARS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Food portions reduced in dining cars and elimination of nearly 1000 passenger trains, already marks the progress of the movement to place the country's railroads on a war efficiency basis. Reductions in the numbers of de luxe, special and excursion trains and heavy curtailment of parlor, club, dining, sleeper and observation car service, also have been inaugurated.

The first effects of these measures, according to the railroad war board, was seen in 23.8 per cent more bituminous coal moved last month than in May, 1916. The railroads are also loading freight cars with 10 per cent more than their registered capacity.

The Lackawanna railroad is serving "war portions" in all its dining cars. A war portion about one-half or two-thirds of the regular portion and the price is apportioned on the same scale.

## GEN. EDWARDS LOOKS OVER SANFORD SITE

SANFORD, Me.—Sanford may be the site of a training camp for 20,000 United States soldiers. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the Department of the Northeast, accompanied by Colonel Howse and Major Marston of his staff, arrived here on Friday and went at once to the rifle range in South Sanford to inspect the area which it is proposed to turn over to the War Department. Army engineers were with him. Sixteen square miles of territory will be required. It is believed that Sand Pond will be an adequate source of water supply.

**REMITTANCES TO SOLDIERS**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York agency of the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., is prepared to effect remittances to United States naval and military forces in Europe through the medium of the bank's offices in London, Liverpool and Manchester and their agents in Paris.

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## PATENTS ISSUED IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued in the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Duggett, Inc., patent attorneys. Support for Sheet Material in Building Construction—Adey, Benjamin, Newton Center, Mass. Cutter—Arnold, Arthur A., Southbridge, Mass. Bolt Buckle—Ballou, Walter B., Attleboro, Mass. Coating Apparatus—Bausman, Alonzo L., Springfield, Mass. Display Apparatus and Vehicle Therefor—Bayers, Harry I., Boston, Mass. Device for Spinning and Twisting Textile Fibers—Belanger, Victor, Marshfield, Mass. Liquid Filtering and Delivering Apparatus—Bingham, Forrest E., New Bedford, Mass. Bull-flood—Blanchard, Fred M., Boston, Mass. Filter—Burlin, Charles T., Whitinsville, Mass. Needle Threader—Burns, William D., Bangor, Me. Drier for Sand, Gravel, Etc.—Dance, William H., Cambridge, Mass. Fishing Device—Ehrler, Charles J., Pittsfield, Mass. Bridgewater, Mass. Crimping or Corrugating Machine—Engelsh, Analdo M., Brookline, Mass. Cylinder Lock—Epstein, Eli, Leominster, Mass. Treating Ores or Metal-Bearing Products—Eustis, Frederick A., Milton, Mass. Lug Strap Support for Looms—Faber, Charles, Bridgewater, Mass. Planetary Napping Machine—Gessner, David, Worcester, Mass. Last-Hatch, Frederick A., Plymouth, Mass. Blindstitch Sewing Machine—Hayes, Thomas J., Boston, Mass. Spinning and Twisting Machines—Horne, H. H., Whitinsville, Mass. Fire-Escape—Johnson, Charles W., Orange, Mass. Spray Nozzle—Johnston, John A., Springfield, Mass. Cleaning and Strengthening Rolls—Lally, John, Boston, Mass. Chimney Cleaner—MacDonald, Frank T., South Freetown, Me. Strip Metal Blocker—Menzel, Joseph G., New Bedford, Mass. Leather Measuring Machine—O'Brien, Daniel P., Woburn, Mass. Clam Fork—Owens, Florence J., York Beach, Me. Combination Piano and Sound Reproducing Instrument—Plante, Eliezer, Fall River, Mass. Liquid Centrifugal Separating Machine—Reece, Franklin A., Hopkinton, Mass. Separator—Rice, Richard H., Lynn, Mass. Jug—Richards, Robert H., Boston, Mass. Temple Device for Looms—Sabbag, Lill-fallah G., Boston, Mass. Hand Tacking Device—Schoenky, August L., Somerville, Mass. Shuttle Feeder for Looms—Snow, Isaac, Lawrence, Mass. Automatic Applying and Sealing Device—Tyler, George W., Boston, Mass. Advertising Apparatus—Wadman, Sydney, Boston, Mass. Tray for Eggs—Cates—Warren, John B., Boston, Mass. Uniting Machine—Wells, Joel C., Southbridge, Mass. Locomotive Engine—Wentworth, John F., Rochester, N. H. Truck—Whalley, Carl T., Williamansett, Mass. Labeling Machine—Woodland, Frank O., Worcester, Mass.

## BOSTON DIRECTORY FOR 1917 SMALLER

In more concise, legible form than heretofore, Boston's new city directory for the year commencing July 1, is being distributed. This year's book is much smaller than that of last year, having 2468 pages or 734 pages less than last year's 3202 pages.

The new style of type which is used in the 1917 directory makes the book easier to read and instead of having two columns of names to the page as

**REMITTANCES TO SOLDIERS**  
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## TRINIDAD WASTE LAND TO BE USED

Crops of Rice and Vegetables to Be Raised—Native Instead of Imported Products Will Serve Population for Food

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With a view to stimulating production of foodstuffs and to be less dependant on imports of this character, arrangements have been made by the Government of Trinidad to utilize all available Government land, now largely wasted, by planting beans, peas, rice, and other grains and vegetables suitable for food, according to a report received from the United States Consul there.

A large part of the waste swamp land of Trinidad is to be planted in rice. Throughout the island many private owners of land, especially proprietors of cocoa estates, are arranging to grow provisions this summer as soon as the rainy season starts. Even in Port of Spain vegetable gardens are being planted adjacent to private dwellings. The use of coconut butter instead of imported butter, of banana flour to mix with wheat flour, and of yams and cash instead of imported potatoes is being encouraged by the Government.

At a meeting of the Board of Agriculture, it was shown that a great amount of money was spent on imported fat, for which any Trinidad household could easily find a substitute from local coconuts. The imports of oleomargarine, lard and lard compounds, butter, edible oils, and coconut oil had amounted to about \$500,000, which might all be saved by making use of coconuts.

The island of Tobago, just north of Trinidad, was mentioned as a good example of what Trinidad should do in the way of increased production of foodstuffs. At the beginning of the war the output of provisions in Tobago amounted to about \$20,000, but the last returns for 1916 showed that vegetables alone exported from Tobago to Port of Spain amounted to over 1,000,000 pounds, with a total value of about \$51,000, while pickles, farinose and fruit, with other agricultural produce, amounted to \$155,000.

The Governor of Trinidad announced that owing to the scarcity of shipping, the Government would soon have to stop allowing import of motor cars and many other articles not considered necessary or urgent, and that even certain classes of provisions would not be allowed to be imported when local substitutes were available.

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## PATENTS ISSUED IN NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on Many Devices Planned for Use and Improvement in the Home, Trade, Manufacturing

Following is a list of patents issued in the past week to New England inventors, as reported by Allen & Duggett, Inc., patent attorneys. Support for Sheet Material in Building Construction—Adey, Benjamin, Newton Center, Mass. Cutter—Arnold, Arthur A., Southbridge, Mass. Bolt Buckle—Ballou, Walter B., Attleboro, Mass. Coating Apparatus—Bausman, Alonzo L., Springfield, Mass. Display Apparatus and Vehicle Therefor—Bayers, Harry I., Boston, Mass. Device for Spinning and Twisting Textile Fibers—Belanger, Victor, Marshfield, Mass. Liquid Filtering and Delivering Apparatus—Bingham, Forrest E., New Bedford, Mass. Bull-flood—Blanchard, Fred M., Boston, Mass. Filter—Burlin, Charles T., Whitinsville, Mass. Needle Threader—Burns, William D., Bangor, Me. Drier for Sand, Gravel, Etc.—Dance, William H., Cambridge, Mass. Fishing Device—Ehrler, Charles J., Pittsfield, Mass. Bridgewater, Mass. Crimping or Corrugating Machine—Engelsh, Analdo M., Brookline, Mass. Cylinder Lock—Epstein, Eli, Leominster, Mass. Treating Ores or Metal-Bearing Products—Eustis, Frederick A., Milton, Mass. Lug Strap Support for Looms—Faber, Charles, Bridgewater, Mass. Planetary Napping Machine—Gessner, David, Worcester, Mass. Last-Hatch, Frederick A., Plymouth, Mass. Blindstitch Sewing Machine—Hayes, Thomas J., Boston, Mass. Spinning and Twisting Machines—Horne, H. H., Whitinsville, Mass. Fire-Escape—Johnson, Charles W., Orange, Mass. Spray Nozzle—Johnston, John A., Springfield, Mass. Cleaning and Strengthening Rolls—Lally, John, Boston, Mass. Chimney Cleaner—MacDonald, Frank T., South Freetown, Me. Strip Metal Blocker—Menzel, Joseph G., New Bedford, Mass. Leather Measuring Machine—O'Brien, Daniel P., Woburn, Mass. Clam Fork—Owens, Florence J., York Beach, Me. Combination Piano and Sound Reproducing Instrument—Plante, Eliezer, Fall River, Mass. Liquid Centrifugal Separating Machine—Reece, Franklin A., Hopkinton, Mass. Separator—Rice, Richard H., Lynn, Mass. Jug—Richards, Robert H., Boston, Mass. Temple Device for Looms—Sabbag, Lill-fallah G., Boston, Mass. Hand Tacking Device—Schoenky, August L., Somerville, Mass. Shuttle Feeder for Looms—Snow, Isaac, Lawrence, Mass. Automatic Applying and Sealing Device—Tyler, George W., Boston, Mass. Advertising Apparatus—Wadman, Sydney, Boston, Mass. Tray for Eggs—Cates—Warren, John B., Boston, Mass. Uniting Machine—Wells, Joel C., Southbridge, Mass. Locomotive Engine—Wentworth, John F., Rochester, N. H. Truck—Whalley, Carl T., Williamansett, Mass. Labeling Machine—Woodland, Frank O., Worcester, Mass.

## BOSTON DIRECTORY FOR 1917 SMALLER

In more concise, legible form than heretofore, Boston's new city directory for the year commencing July 1, is being distributed. This year's book is much smaller than that of last year, having 2468 pages or 734 pages less than last year's 3202 pages.

The new style of type which is used in the 1917 directory makes the book easier to read and instead of having two columns of names to the page as

**REMITTANCES TO SOLDIERS**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York agency of the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., is prepared to effect remittances to United States naval and military forces in Europe through the medium of the bank's offices in London, Liverpool and Manchester and their agents in Paris.

**MANCHESTER WINS PRIZE**  
Manchester, N. H., was awarded the silver loving cup as the cleanest city in New England by the New England Clean-Up Committee yesterday. The judges were Gov. Samuel McCall of Massachusetts, former Gov. Roland

## TRINIDAD WASTE LAND TO BE USED

Crops of Rice and Vegetables to Be Raised—Native Instead of Imported Products Will Serve Population for Food

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With a view to stimulating production of foodstuffs and to be less dependant on imports of this character, arrangements have been made by the Government of Trinidad to utilize all available Government land, now largely wasted, by planting beans, peas, rice, and other grains and vegetables suitable for food, according to a report received from the United States Consul there.

A large part of the waste swamp land of Trinidad is to be planted in rice. Throughout the island many private owners of land, especially proprietors of cocoa estates, are arranging to grow provisions this summer as soon as the rainy season starts. Even in Port of Spain vegetable gardens are being planted adjacent to private dwellings. The use of coconut butter instead of imported butter, of banana flour to mix with wheat flour, and of yams and cash instead of imported potatoes is being encouraged by the Government.

At a meeting of the Board of Agriculture, it was shown that a great amount of money was spent on imported fat, for which any Trinidad household could easily find a substitute from local coconuts. The imports of oleomargarine, lard and lard compounds, butter, edible oils, and coconut oil had amounted to about \$500,000, which might all be saved by making use of coconuts.

The island of Tobago, just north of Trinidad, was mentioned as a good example of what Trinidad should do in the way of increased production of foodstuffs. At the beginning of the war the output of provisions in Tobago amounted to about \$20,000, but the last returns for 1916 showed that vegetables alone exported from Tobago to Port of Spain amounted to over 1,000,000 pounds, with a total value of about \$51,000, while pickles, farinose and fruit, with other agricultural produce, amounted to \$155,000.

The Governor of Trinidad announced that owing to the scarcity of shipping, the Government would soon have to stop allowing import of motor cars and many other articles not considered necessary or urgent, and that even certain classes of provisions would not be allowed to be imported when local substitutes were available.

**GEN. EDWARDS LOOKS OVER SANFORD SITE**  
SANFORD, Me.—Sanford may be the site of a training camp for 20,000 United States soldiers. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the Department of the Northeast, accompanied by Colonel Howse and Major Marston of his staff, arrived here on Friday and went at once to the rifle range in South Sanford to inspect the area which it is proposed to turn over to the War Department. Army engineers were with him. Sixteen square miles of territory will be required. It is believed that Sand Pond will be an adequate source of water supply.

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Carnation design

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## RHODODENDRON IS BLOSSOMING

Many Attractive Varieties Now in Bloom at Arnold Arboretum, Though Appearing Somewhat Later Than Usual

Although the rhododendrons at the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain are late in blooming this year, like all the other shrubs, the plants are in unusually good condition. Many of the most attractive varieties are now in bloom, and the Arboretum collection offers a particularly good opportunity for the selection of such varieties as one would like to cultivate in one's own garden. Rhododendrons are extremely popular with New England garden makers, in spite of the fact that serious winter losses are often sustained. There would be fewer losses if a more careful selection of varieties were made, and if more suitable locations for planting the shrubs were chosen.

Prof. Charles S. Sargent, director of the Arboretum, points out in a late bulletin that rhododendrons, including the azaleas, cannot exist in soil which is impregnated with lime. This means, of course, that lime should never be applied to the ground where these shrubs have been planted. The best soil for rhododendrons is that which contains a considerable amount of peat, although peat is by no means essential to the cultivation of these plants.

Professor Sargent states that while rhododendrons love moisture, they do not thrive unless they have good drainage, and must not be planted in a situation which is exposed fully to the sun in early spring. He says that the best location for rhododendrons is on the north side, but not too near coniferous trees, as they are planted in the Arboretum. In such positions they are protected from the direct rays of the sun in March and April. This is a distinct advantage, for if the growth is forced while the roots are still standing in frozen ground and therefore unable to take up moisture, the plants will be seriously injured. The trees shut off the sunlight to a great extent, thus reducing evaporation from the roots. Failure to recognize these facts is responsible, no doubt, for much lack of success in the growing of these popular and magnificent shrubs in and around Boston, as well as other northern sections of the country. A valuable suggestion made by Professor Sargent in this connection is that the rhododendrons be thoroughly watered just before the ground freezes in the fall.

Of course it is very necessary to plant only such varieties as are hardy in this part of the country. Many of the sorts imported from Europe are not suited to this climate, and the Arboretum does a great service to garden makers by testing them. One reason why many of the imported varieties are unsatisfactory is because of the fact that they are often grafted on stock which is not at all hardy here.

The most familiar rhododendrons of New England gardens are so-called Catawbiensis Hybrids, and were raised in Europe many years ago by crossing the American variety known as Catawbiensis with various Himalayan species. The hardness of these hybrid rhododendrons can only be determined by trial, although in selecting varieties for trial it is safe to assume that plants with broad leaves resembling those of R. Catawbiensis, like Evershianum, Mrs. C. S. Sargent, Roseum, Henrietta Sargent, Catawbiensis album, and all the varieties with light and dark purple flowers are likely to prove hardier than the plants with narrow leaves like Mrs. John Chilton. There are, of course, exceptions to such a rule. For example, Pink Pearl has broad leaves and is very tender; and Gomer Waterer, although it has leaves as broad as those of any of these hybrids, usually suffers in winter and almost invariably loses its flower buds.

Some of the finest of the rhododendrons are strictly American species, and visitors to the Arnold Arboretum never fail to sing the praises of Rhododendron Carolinianum, which comes from the slopes of the southern Appalachian Mountains. Professor Sargent calls this the handsomest of the small rhododendrons in the Arboretum collection. It is perfectly hardy and flourishes in the full sun or in deep shade, while it never fails to produce abundant crops of pale, rose-pink flowers.

## ENGLISH MUSIC NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—Enthusiasm for music is no new thing. In his lecture on "Lacedaemon," Pater quotes K. O. Muller's work, "In spite of its air of coldness, passably romantic," on the Dorians: "Writing," said this author, "was not essential in a nation where laws, hymns, and the praises of illustrious men—that is, jurisprudence and history—were taught in their schools of music." Nowadays, of course, that order is reversed. But if in the Dorian metropolis music "was everywhere, not to alleviate only, but actually to promote and inform," lecturers of, say, 2000 years hence, will perhaps have much the same sort of thing about our own English metropolis. Though one doubts whether London will be thought to have come within measurable distance of Plato's Perfect City, Pater's opinion of Lacedaemon might, however, have surprised even the Lacedaemonians. Down in Mile-end, musical enthusiasm is scarcely less of the armchair variety. Despite all difficulties, the tenth annual People's Palace Musical Festival has just been carried through, with great success. The extent of these difficulties may be judged by the fact that it was quite usual to find a choir of 20 or 30 sopranos and contraltos, with less than half a dozen tenors

## CORRELATED PARK SYSTEM

National Recreation Districts Now to Be Administered Under One Head—Concessions to Support Department

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Park Service, which was created by act of Congress in August, 1916, to administer the national parks under one correlated system, has been organized under appropriations made in April. Secretary Lane has appointed as director, Stephen T. Mather, who, to accept the place, resigned the office of assistant to the Secretary of the Interior.

All national parks have been opened to automobiles. New roads have been projected of which many have been built and many improved. Cooperation in the public interest has been promoted between railroads and the Government, between concessioners and park managements, and between parks. Large private capital has been induced to enter several national parks for the enlargement and improvement of hotel and transportation service. Prices to the public have been decreased wherever possible.

New concessions have been made on a basis destined to make national parks self-supporting under conditions of increased patronage, and several parks already have become self-supporting. Larger appropriations have been secured from Congress for road building and the perfecting of sanitary and other conditions.

An extensive educational campaign has been inaugurated for the information of the people concerning the hitherto unknown quality and extent of their scenic and recreational possessions, under which public interest in our national parks is growing with unanticipated speed; and public realization, interest and practical use is the condition as well as the object of national parks development. Public patronage of the parks has increased rapidly and steadily.

These and many other beginnings point the way toward the system which it will be the object of the new service to build and perfect.

## MME. MELBA GOES BACK TO HER PUPILS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Mme. Melba has just returned to Melbourne after a six months' holiday in Honolulu and North America. When she left Australia, it was with the intention of enjoying a holiday for six months. She was determined to have a complete change in Honolulu, but once she was settled there she began again her patriotic work of giving concerts for the benefit of war relief funds. Now she has come home brimful of determination further to help the war work as well as the art world of Australia. She has arranged to return to America to sing in opera in October and she is evidently endeavoring not to waste one moment of her time.

In the past, when Mme. Melba has come home after an extended absence, no effort has been spared to give her a fitting public welcome. This time, however, by her express desire she was met only by her son, Mr. George Armstrong, with whom she motored to her house in the hills at Lilydale. She stayed at home for exactly one day before she motored to the Albert Street Conservatorium, where more than 100 students of singing were waiting to welcome her.

It is not easy to describe that welcome. The conservatorium is a quaint, old-fashioned building, with a huge central staircase. On that staircase stood the students. They were all dressed in white, following a simple design executed by Mme. Melba, and against the mulberry-colored background they made a beautiful picture. As she stepped from her car, cheer after cheer rang out, and in an instant she was amongst the students, laughing, talking, joking, all at once. If the students were happy and excited to see her, she was more happy to see them. To an onlooker it seemed that they were her greatest interest in life.

Within a short space of time, students and teacher were in the large class room, which was decked with flowers. The accompanist was at the piano.

"Who will sing first?" cried Mme. Melba. Then without waiting for a reply she added, "Come along, Peggy," and a charming young American from Honolulu had to show the great artist that she had worked as well as played in the six months just gone.

Only those people who have been privileged to watch Mme. Melba teach can know what her lessons mean. All her students are ambitious and keenly

Applied Harmony  
By CAROLYN A. ALCHIN

A new system of practical value in every branch of music education; because it deals with scientific, musical principles, not figured bass with arbitrary rules.

SUMMER NORMAL at University of Southern California, Los Angeles, July 2nd-Aug. 11th. For particulars, address MISS ALCHIN, 1227 S. Hoover St., Los Angeles, California.

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Recording the individual peculiarities of touch and phrasing of the original performer. For sale by dealers.

G. E. S. COMPANY,  
410 Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

## PLANTATION TUNES TAUGHT TO CHORUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Not only has a revival of community singing in the South served to give opportunities to thousands of people in cities which have established the custom to develop the music in their natures, but another scarcely less striking result has been noticed, especially in Birmingham, where the movement is at its height. This is the fact that a systematic search is being made for the music and words of old plantation melodies, many of which have never been in print. Old families are being visited, lumber camps are being searched and boatmen on rivers and levees questioned about the old stories and songs that their mothers used to tell and sing before the war.

The popularity of community singing in Birmingham was proved by a crowd of 8000 people that participated in the last Sunday concert at Capitol Park. Seats for only 4000 people are provided and the others, standing or sitting on the grass, join in the hour-and-a-half meeting.

Nearly all of the people are found to know the tunes of "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Maryland, My Maryland," "America" and "Dixie." But further than this they cannot go. The community singing instructors have undertaken to teach the whole city other songs, among them some of the old plantation melodies.

At first it was noticed that only the people in the trained choruses who were on the platform sang; but as the band played the airs with feeling and rhythm and the leader good-naturedly urged the audience to join in the singing, the impulse to sing was too strong to resist. To encourage every one to sing, the leader has the band first play the air, then all are asked to sing; and if the response is not as full and hearty as it should be, he then asks that everybody hum the tune. This usually has the desired effect—for almost everybody can hum—and after the humming it is an easy matter for the audience to slip into singing the words, which are printed on the programs and generously distributed. Timidity is soon forgotten for every one seems too busy singing and enjoying it to think of the fellow next to him, unless it be to encourage him to sing a little louder.

One or two vocal, violin and other instrumental solos, besides the orchestral numbers, are introduced on each program.

That interest in community singing is genuine is evidenced in the fact that large numbers of persons occupy the same places in the audience on each Sunday afternoon. Besides those within the park, others sit in automobiles in the four streets flanking it. Those who come arrive early; and

then seem loath to leave at the close, when the band plays "The Star-Spangled Banner."

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MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Residents of Memphis have in prospect a 10 weeks' season of municipal concerts this summer, which will be given in turn in the seven city parks. Prof. E. K. White, who has conducted these open-air concerts for the past two years, will present programs throughout June, July and August. The total cost to the taxpayers for this season of music will be \$5670.

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## PIANO SCHOLARSHIP CONTEST TO BE HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Iota Alpha Chapter of the Mu Phi Epsilon Sorority announces a scholarship to be given in piano study, the competition being open to women under 30 years of age. Contestants must be entirely American trained and must have had at least four years' study. They must perform without notes two contrasting compositions, both requiring not more than 10 minutes.



## LONDON IN THE NINETIES

It was in London, one night in the nineties, at the close of a great dinner party, that Mr. Astor drew his chair up alongside of that of Mr. Cust, the Conservative member for Stamford, and confided to him the fact that he had been offered the opportunity of purchasing The Pall Mall Gazette. Mr. Cust was then nearing the zenith of a rather meteoric career. He had lately made a speech in the House of Commons which had won for him the special congratulations of Mr. Gladstone, who had so far departed from his ordinary parliamentary usage, as to cross the floor of the House to convey in person his appreciation to the young member. Never peculiarly diffident, Mr. Cust was elated by the compliment. The heir to a well known peerage and to immense wealth, the world seemed to him, no doubt, very much in the position of Falstaff's oyster, and so, if his own private version of the interview is to be regarded as strictly veracious, he received Mr. Astor's communication with the rather bored ennui of the successful parliamentarian.

When Mr. Astor went on to inform him that he had decided to exercise his option over the famous paper on one consideration, Mr. Cust's language must have been excessive, for not even Mr. Astor's final announcement that the sine qua non of purchase was Mr. Cust's acceptance of the editorship, moved him to anything but feeble interest. However, he accepted Mr. Astor's proposal to talk over terms next day with his solicitor, and thus a gentleman who had never, probably, been in a newspaper office before in his life, one day walked into the old Pall Mall office in Northumberland Street, the successor to the line of remarkable men who had occupied the editorial chair before him.

In one way Mr. Cust did not disappoint Mr. Astor. Mr. Astor had told him, when he deprecatingly remarked that he knew nothing whatever of newspapers or how to run them, that that was a bagatelle. He had, he declared, watched his course with interest for some years, and he felt convinced that he was the man to make the Pall Mall a great London organ. In that Mr. Cust, to use Mr. Astor's own expression, certainly "made good." But he made good at a cost which must have been astonishing, even to the owner of the Fortunatus' purse of Mr. Astor.

Mr. Cust did not write himself, or only rarely wrote, but he did invent the wonderful plans which soon made the Pall Mall Gazette unquestionably the most read paper of its kind, in London. It was not, of course, a mere newspaper. Its success had always been due quite as much to its literary flavor as to its news, and Mr. Cust's head lines alone became veritable works of art. The paper, indeed, had inherited something of the genius of the great novelist who gave its name to it, in that famous scene in the Fleet Prison, when Captain Shandon wrote his remarkable prospectus sitting on his bed, whilst Mr. Bungay, the publisher, dozed placidly in the chair opposite. In doing this Mr. Cust's method was extremely simple. He surrounded himself with a body of men, the most brilliant on whom he could lay his hands, and not being restrained by the vulgar necessities of finance paid any salary demanded, which would enable him to get whom or what he wanted.

The result became apparent immediately, and in the arm chairs in the club windows in Pall Mall the paper was in immense demand. Five out of six of the readers in any self-respecting first-class carriage bringing the population of "the City" home in the evening might be depended upon to be found reading it. It was, indeed, not much to be wondered at, for no man ever knew what Mr. Cust would do or say next.

Those were days when he made a special visit to Constantinople for the sake of recording his opinion of the Sultan. From then on the Sultan was the editor's monkey-on-a-chain in the columns of the paper. The Turkish Ambassador was furious: Abdul Hamid, the gentle Abdul, called an assassin and worse. The Foreign Secretary, Lord Salisbury himself, invited Mr. Cust to the Foreign Office. It was all to no purpose, and the worst of it was that however much the Foreign Office might protest, no matter how shocked the corps diplomatique might be, everybody knew that it was all true, and everybody, except Lord Salisbury, perhaps, who had to endure the visits of the Turkish Ambassador, laughed behind his hand. Then Mr. Cust broke out in a new way. One evening all London was startled by the news that on a certain day, some months ahead, Mr. Gladstone would resign. The excitement in the railway carriages, in the omnibuses, and in the clubs was intense, and in the morning there came the usual official démentis. The Times, which had been so egregiously imposed upon, when the ineffable Mr. Piggott sold the forged Parnell letters to it, was moved almost to tears by journalism of such a scandalous nature, and dealt faithfully in its editorial, with the prodigal journalist.

The worst of it was, however, that Mr. Cust was right all the time, and Mr. Gladstone did resign, on the very day announced, much to the woe of The Times, which found itself writing a sort of combined eulogy and apology to the editor of the Pall Mall. Few people, to this day, know how the secret came out, how it was overheard by a servant at a dinner table in the Riviera; how this Ganyemede of the napkin who overheard it, posted home and offered the information to certain other London papers which caustically declined "to be had"; how he unobtrusively eventually in the editorial sanctum of The Pall Mall; how Mr. Cust then and there locked him in another room, to prevent his getting out and selling the news to anybody else, set the presses to work

with a special edition, and dismissed the ingenious puer with five hundred pounds, and the promise that, if the thing turned out to be a lie, he would prosecute him without mercy, and send him to prison for the rest of his days.

These, and such as these, were the great moments of the Pall Mall of the nineties. But, of course, a newspaper cannot live on sensation alone, even if the sensations are in the nature of la haute politique. No one knew that better than Mr. Cust, and so he maintained the literary value of the paper at the same high level as that of the news. Those were the days when London screamed with laughter over the inimitable "Mr. Miggs," who as the president of the club, as famous, for a little space, as that of the Spectator, the club which numbered among its members the "lorryman" and the "white faced man," reduced the politics of the Liberal party to bathos. Those, too, were the days of that remarkable office boy "Alf," whom Clarence Rooke made almost as human as Stuart did "Mr. Miggs," and those again, were the days of Stevens's cormorant of St. James Park. Was it not a cormorant? Anyway, some bird that did not belong there, but which laboriously endeavored, in spite of every disappointment, to bring up a family. It was Stevens, that master of pen-and-ink studies, who helped amongst others to make the Pall Mall in the consulate of Mr. Cust. Mr. Cust discovered him, and then, as it were, for the moment forgot him. In other words, he appointed him a member of the staff, and then for several days forgot to give him any work to do, or even that he had engaged him. Stevens waited patiently, plaintively, and humorously remarking to the other members that he believed he was on the staff, and supposed he would some day have something to do. Some day he did, and he did it with such effect, that, when Mr. Cust shook the dust of Fleet Street off the soles of his shoes, two great newspaper proprietors were found content to let him name his own salary if he would only join the staff of either.

So things went on, and the paper prospered and its circulation, if not its profits, increased until that day when the accumulated exasperations of months exploded, and suddenly the Pall Mall knew a new editor. The change from Mr. Cust to Sir Douglas Straight was as the change from Carlyle to Dryasdust, and so a famous experiment in the journalism of the nineties was eclipsed.

## ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army orders have been issued as follows:

Maj. William B. Rochester, quartermaster corps will report to commanding general, Eastern Department, for assignment.

Capt. Marshall M. Cloud is placed on active military duty.

The following officers of Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps are ordered to active duty: Maj. George Christie and Capt. Robert G. Kelsey.

Capt. Joseph C. Goss, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed from Philadelphia to Baltimore and assume charge of inspection and shipping of tents.

Capt. Edward J. Moran, infantry detached officers' list, is relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Second Lieut. Madison Pearson, infantry, Philippine Scouts, is assigned to the 58th infantry.

First Lieut. Walter C. Hamilton, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Frankfort Arsenal.

The board of officers appointed to meet at headquarters, central department, for examination of candidates for appointment as chaplains, is dissolved.

Col. Edmund N. Blake, detached officers' list, Coast Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty as inspector instructor, Rhode Island National Guard.

First Lieut. Edward R. Kenneson, aviation section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

The following officers of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty:

Capt. William L. Post, Clarence S. Coe, Clarence R. Rogers, Edward B. Whitman, First Lieuts. James W. Matland, Paul McLeod, William T. Rossell Jr., Ernest D. Collamer, David E. Hayes, James H. Hustis Jr., Alva B. Johnson Jr., William H. Stevens, Schuyler M. Smith, Second Lieut. Harry G. Halleck, Robert L. James, John J. Callahan, Charles G. Brown Jr., and Barret Montfort.

The resignation by Capt. Baxter C. Madden, Quartermaster's Officers' Reserve Corps, is accepted.

Maj. Charles H. Grant, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Maj. Joseph H. Earle, Corps of Engineers.

Capt. Harrison H. C. Richards, junior military aviator Signal Corps, is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Atlanta.

NEBRASKA MAN FOR JUDGESHIP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Constantine J. Smith, former attorney-general of Nebraska and at present special assistant attorney-general, with headquarters in Omaha, has been nominated by President Wilson as chief justice of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals to succeed Chief Justice Shepard, who recently retired.

"Old Point & Norfolk Trips"

From Boston, Grand 1000-mile trip. Meals and berth included on steamer \$18.00

Merchants & Miners Trans. Co. C. B. MAYNARD, Agt., Pier 2, Northern Ave. City Ticket Office, 258 Washington St., Boston.

AUSTRALIA

HONOLULU, HAWAII, NEW ZEALAND Regular sailings from Vancouver, B. C., by the PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS of the CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE.

For full information apply Can. Pacific Ry., 252 Washington St., Boston, or to General Agent, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

## WHAT THEY SAY IN SOUTH AMERICA

(Translations are from the Spanish, specially for The Christian Science Monitor)

Some idea of the difficulties and needs of journalism in South America can be gained from a little treatise on the subject, incidental to the announcement of the establishment of a news bureau in Lima, Peru, which appeared in El Comercio of that city recently. This article said:

"It has been announced that certain young newspaper men of Lima have established in this capital a bureau intended to transmit to daily newspapers of the provinces and foreign countries that may wish to profit by their services, the news of any events of importance occurring in the capital and the rest of the Republic. The requirements of journalism stimulated by the competition which, in this sort of thing, increases day by day, compel any persons who have the editing of a daily newspaper in charge to busy themselves with accumulating the most important pieces of information, with a purpose of offering to their readers the latest word of what happens in the country and the world with respect to events about which the public feels a vivid curiosity."

"To achieve this is easy, no doubt, for those who command the means for using numerous correspondents in this service; but even when the proposition, seen from this point of view, appears decidedly audacious, there always remains the other phase of the question, which every good newspaper man ought to contemplate if he desires to respond to the just expectations of his readers, regardless in the major part, of the feelings which journalism translates, so that his information service not only provides plenty of news but also constitutes a faithful exponent of the truth."

"In little countries, like Peru, this matter of absolute impartiality of transmission of news from one place to another is very necessary. The difficulties which impede communication between distinct populous sections of territory, the characteristics of our high tropical climate, and the relative lack of sanction for press publications, constitute a hindrance that, in a given moment, can bring it about that a false news item transmitted by telegraph from distant parts may be exaggerated to a form which it is prudent and feasible to avoid."

"Notwithstanding we have had no wish to injure and no discreditable purpose, it is true that, many times, we have had to regret mistakes which have been the means of sending out to the people news items that are not only contrary to the truth but also gross exaggerations, which have been transmitted by newspaper correspondents and which, given publicity by these, have only been susceptible to denial many days later, and this after producing much agitation of public opinion. It is not possible for a man who performs the duties of a position without an ulterior interest to avoid being influenced by the passions which whirl around him. Political sentiment in our turbulent democracies is a force such as cannot safely be aroused by a person, who, turning against the voice of his inner judgment, republishes a thing just as it has already been published. So much the more, if this person, by virtue of being merely a private individual, cannot resort to original sources of information, and even if he should do this, perhaps would never be able to stand against the influence of his own convictions which would not allow him to see things excepting through a veil of sympathy and preconceived opinions."

"So we consider the occupation undertaken by these young journalists, to whom we have referred, as worthy of praise and deserving of support, since thereby an institution is created, responsible to public opinion and to the law, which is destined to circulate throughout the country the news of any events of interest that take place among us."

"The fact of the responsibility

which we have noted and the circumstance of conducting a commercial enterprise of which the credit will depend upon the motive of its services and upon the rectitude with which it proceeds, indicates that this bureau of journalism offers a hope of being able to eliminate the harm which is occasioned by false news transmitted to provincial or foreign newspapers because those who do this have not been able to consult the original sources of information, and because, perhaps, they have not found it possible to avoid the prejudices of their personal convictions."

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## QUAKERS DISCUSS AID FOR WAR SUFFERERS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Plans for assisting the Friends National Service Committee in sending a unit of 100 men to France were discussed at the yearly meeting of Friends of New England, held here on Friday. The unit will erect houses for war sufferers whose homes have been destroyed and aid others by clothing and feeding them. This movement was started some time ago and already 75 men have volunteered their services. It is believed that \$200,000 will be necessary to support the unit.

## SHIP PROPOSALS APPROVED

PORTLAND, Me.—Proposals from Maine shipbuilders for the construction of 10 hulls of wooden steamships for the Government emergency fleet, in addition to the four for which contracts have been signed, have been approved by the Maine Shipbuilding Committee. If these proposals are accepted by the Federal Shipping Board, the hulls will be built at Bath, Thomaston, South Freeport, Stockton Springs and Frankfort at a cost of \$300,000 each.

## OVERFLOWED LANDS PRODUCE CORN CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Instead of facing a prospect of heavy loss because of recent inundation of lands along the Mississippi River, farmers have discovered that the deposit left by the high water is worth at least \$5 an acre as fertilizer, and that it will produce, during the remainder of the summer, at least 50 bushels of corn per acre. Seed companies have offered to forgo all profit in sales to farmers who will replant because of the overflow.

Summer Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

On Saturdays during July and August the Store will be closed all day

B. Altman & Co.

## An Extraordinary Sale of Men's Negligee Shirts

(all soft-cuff models)

will take place on the First Floor, Monday and Tuesday

and will offer unsurpassed values in

## SIX HUNDRED DOZEN NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

(a special purchase consummated under unusually advantageous conditions) exceptionally priced at

\$1.65, \$2.25 & \$2.85 each

and

## FOUR HUNDRED DOZEN NEGLIGEE SHIRTS at \$1.10 each

All of the materials used in the making of these Shirts are striped shirtings of Spring, 1917.

## A Special Reduction Sale of Silk Lengths

commencing on Monday

will offer 20,000 Yards of Choice Dress Silks, cut in Lengths suitable for all purposes and reduced to

55c., 65c., 90c., \$1.15 & 1.45 per yard

Included will be

Black Silks White Silks  
Sports Silks Novelty Silks  
and Printed Chiffons

## Inexpensive Summer Frocks

DAINTY AND COOL

suitable for either town or country wear, are extensively featured in the Department for Women's Cotton Dresses, on the Third Floor (Madison Avenue section).

A number of pretty styles, the sizes of which are incomplete, are obtainable at the remarkably low prices of

\$3.50, 5.00, 6.90, 9.75, 10.50, 12.50, \$15.00, 16.50 & 18.50

Also SEPARATE COTTON SKIRTS for sports and general wear, at \$2.90 & 4.25

## A Clearance Sale of Semi-made Serge Skirts

(fine twill; plaited or plain tailored) marked at radically reduced prices because of incomplete sizes,

will take place on Monday

It will comprise

Semi-made Skirts in navy blue or in blue-and-green plaid . . . . . at \$3.50

Semi-made Skirts in navy blue, ivory white, black-and-white check or a variety of plaids, at . . . . . \$4.50

These Semi-made Skirts are admirably adapted for country, shore or mountain wear, and will form an attractive and useful addition to the vacation outfit. Very little work is needed to finish them.

(Wool Dress Goods Dep't, First Floor)

## For the Summer Out-of-doors All-wool Jersey Sports Suits

at \$16.75

are an attractive and paying investment.

Featuring the wanted sports colors, these Suits are of decidedly superior quality.

(Women's Sports Suits, Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

Thirty-fifth Street



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## ATHLETICS FOR ENLISTED MEN

San Diego High School Stadium Furnishes Splendid Field for the Holding of Contests Among Soldiers and Sailors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Thousands of enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps and that new branch of the Army, the Aviation Corps, are now camped at San Diego and in its immediate vicinity. For the recreation of these men all sorts of athletic and other entertainments are planned. Almost every corps has one or more baseball teams.

The San Diego High School stadium, which has a larger seating capacity than some of the college stadiums in the East, makes an ideal place for athletic contests of all kinds. The Fifth Company of California Coast Artillery, recently held a track and field meet at the stadium. The Fifth company scored 44 points against 23 for the nearest competing team, the Twenty-third company, Coast Artillery, and thereby won a silver trophy. The Thirteenth and Fourteenth companies, C. A. C., also had entrants.

The San Diego Y. M. C. A. has been arranging other events for the men of all branches of the service and when the first detachments of men begin to arrive at the Linda Vista cantonment it is expected that the Y. M. C. A. will have athletic equipment ready for them.

The La Jolla playground is the nearest to the Linda Vista site, and arrangements have been made for automobiles to take liberty parties to the playgrounds for lawn tennis and other games and to the bathing beach at the seaside suburb for bathing. Here the men will have swimming races, surfboard riding, and that new water sport, aquaplaning, which consists of standing on a plank something like an Hawaiian surfboard and being towed behind a fast motorboat.

## LACROSSE TEAMS IN BIG MATCHES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Four games are set to be played during the next few days in the National Lacrosse Union and local followers of the league look for the possibility of considerable changes in the standing of the various clubs.

On Saturday the Ottawas will go to Montreal where they will play the Nationals, while the champion Shamrocks will travel to Toronto to meet the Tecumsehs.

On Monday next, Dominion Day, the Nationals will meet the Ottawas in this city and the Tecumsehs will clash with Cornwall in the latter's home. At the time of writing it looks as if the final would be fought out by the Nationals and the champion Shamrocks.

## WAGNER NAMED CLUB MANAGER

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Despite his nonrelease contract good until Oct. 10, J. J. Callahan was released as manager by President Barney Dreyfus of the Pittsburgh Baseball Club at noon today. J. H. Wagner was named "temporary manager."

## MINNESOTA STATE GOLF TOURNAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Minnesota State golf tournament will be held on the links of the White Bear Yacht Club, White Bear Lake, July 16 to 23. The Minnesota Golf Association has announced. Money usually spent for prizes will be given to the Red Cross.

The first day of the tournament will be given over to professional-amateur best-ball foursomes of 36 holes. The qualifying round for the state title will open the following morning, as well as play for the Minnesota Golf Association five-men trophy.

## FRANK MELLUS WINS TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The trap-shooting championship of California and Nevada for 1917 was won here recently by Frank Mellus, of Los Angeles, who made 99 out of a possible 100. The prize for high average in the three days' tournament was won by Frank Troch of Vancouver, Wash., the national champion, who made a score of 492 out of 500. In the California-Nevada championship contest two men, H. Lorenson and R. H. Nash, tied for second place with 98 out of 100, and four tied for third place with 97. Ninety marksmen were entered in the contest.

## EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

|             | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|-------------|-----|------|------|
| New Haven   | 28  | 11   | .718 |
| Lawrence    | 26  | 17   | .605 |
| New London  | 29  | 18   | .616 |
| Bridgeport  | 29  | 18   | .616 |
| Worcester   | 29  | 21   | .579 |
| Portland    | 18  | 24   | .429 |
| Hartford    | 13  | 26   | .332 |
| Springfield | 12  | 24   | .333 |

## RESULTS YESTERDAY

Lawrence 6, Springfield 4.  
Worcester 10, Portland 4.

## GAMES TODAY

Lawrence at Worcester.  
Bridgeport at Springfield.  
Portland at New London.  
New Haven at Hartford.

## PICKUPS

Pitcher Mitchell of the Cincinnati Reds not only held Pittsburgh scoreless, but scored the run that won for his side.

Ty Cobb gave another exhibition of fine batting yesterday setting three hits in four times up. This makes 26 consecutive games in which Cobb has batted safely.

Beals Becker, the former Boston, New York, Cincinnati and Philadelphia National League outfielder, is now leading the American Association in batting. He has also made six home runs this season.

The Detroit Americans and Boston Braves went on a batting rampage yesterday. The Tigers made 19 hits off three St. Louis pitchers while the Braves made 17 off the same number of New York boxmen.

Maranville did some fine batting during the second Boston-New York game and raised his average considerably. It isn't very often in a season that a player is able to hit safely five times in succession in one game.

No better proof of the value of a strong defense in baseball can be found than has been furnished in two of the three games played by the New York and Boston Americans during the past two days. Boston has won two of the three through errors on the part of New York players.

While Boston and Chicago are holding their own in first and second places in the American League standing, they are gradually drawing away from New York. Manager Donovan does not seem to be able to get his team going right. Pitchers Caldwell and Shocker being fined yesterday for infraction of the club rules.

## MINOR LEAGUES THAT STOP WILL RETAIN PLAYERS

If Forced to Give Up for Season Men and Territorial Rights Hold Good for Next Year

CHICAGO, Ill.—Minor leagues forced to suspend before the close of the regular season will not lose their player or territorial rights, under a ruling of the governing board of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues received by Pres. T. J. Kearney of the Three I League Friday.

The ruling was issued by Secretary J. H. Farwell in an appeal from President Tarnsey, who believes some of the smaller leagues will not survive the season, owing to the war and continued unfavorable conditions. The board ruled that players could seek employment wherever possible for this season, but must report next spring to the club holding their contract this season.

The board also ruled that leagues desiring to suspend shall fix a date for closing and that all players must be paid in full. "It is the policy of the National Board to help our league members in view of conditions that have not existed for 50 years and the unusual financial sacrifices already made," the statement said. "It is hoped, however, that the leagues will exhaust every possible effort before giving up the struggle."

## SNOW IS WINNER AT SHOOTING IN STATE TOURNEY

B. A. A. Star Is High Gun on Opening Day of Event at Riverside, With 156 Breaks

AUBURNDALE, Mass.—J. I. Snow of the Boston Athletic Association was the star of the opening day of the seventh Massachusetts State trap-shooting tournament Friday which is being held under the auspices of the B. A. A. at the Riverside traps here. He was high gun, breaking 156 targets out of 160.

Snow was also the winner of the Maplewood Hundred, breaking 99. C. H. Marden was second high gun after a shoot-off with J. Clark Jr. The summary:

Class A—J. Clark Jr., first; E. A. Staples, second; Leon Davis, third.  
Class B—W. Boylston, first; L. Andrews, second; P. G. Mosher, third.  
Class C—R. Burns, first; F. J. Andrews, second; G. Hunt, third.  
Class D—J. Bradstreet, first; H. M. Pierce, second; G. Hunt, third.  
160 Targets—Snow, 156; Clark, 152; Marden, 152; Staples, 152; Chapin, 152; Hill, 152; Davis, 151; Lower, 150; Burns, 149; "Bickey," 148; Boylston, 148; Bradstreet, 147; Andrews, 147; A. Sibley, 146; Fanning, 145; Curtis, 145; Andrews, 145; Pierce, 145; P. Mosher, 145; G. O'Brien, 145; Barnard, 141; Hunt, 141; Mendell, 140; Richardson, 140; Ballou, 138; Blinn, 137; Pushee, 137; Lumbert, 136; Weaver, 134; "Sumner," 133; "Wheeler," 132; Reiner, 130; Proctor, 127; Blackington, 123; Whitney, 116; P. Sibley, 85.

## PRESIDENT TO START GAME

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The baseball game here today for the benefit of the Red Cross between two teams of members of the House of Representatives will be opened by President Woodrow Wilson. He will toss the first ball.

## DETROIT CALLS IN PITCHER

DES MOINES, Ia.—Owen Reese, pitcher for the Cedar Rapids Central Association Club, received notice here Friday to report to the Detroit Americans by July 3.

## DETROIT NOW IN FIRST DIVISION

By Defeating St. Louis, While Cleveland Is Losing to the Chicago White Sox, the Tigers Take Fourth Place in Standing

## AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

|              | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|--------------|-----|------|------|
| Chicago      | 43  | 22   | .662 |
| Boston       | 40  | 24   | .625 |
| New York     | 35  | 28   | .558 |
| Detroit      | 31  | 30   | .516 |
| Cleveland    | 33  | 34   | .493 |
| Washington   | 25  | 37   | .403 |
| St. Louis    | 24  | 39   | .381 |
| Philadelphia | 21  | 38   | .356 |

## RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 2, New York 1.  
Chicago 3, Cleveland 1.  
Detroit 19, St. Louis 1.  
Philadelphia 4, Washington 3.

## GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston.  
Washington at Philadelphia.  
Chicago at Cleveland.  
Detroit at St. Louis.

The Detroit Americans are again in the first division of the American League baseball championship standing as the result of their one-sided victory over the St. Louis Browns Friday afternoon by a score of 19 to 1 while the Chicago White Sox were defeating Cleveland in a close game 3 to 1.

Boston and Chicago retained their margin of the previous day as the Boston Red Sox won from the New York Highlanders in a hard-fought, 10-inning game by a score of 2 to 1. The other game in this league resulted in a 4 to 3 victory for the Philadelphia Athletics over Washington.

## DETROIT DEFEATS ST. LOUIS BY 19 TO 1

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Detroit hit Koob, McCabe and Park easily Friday, got 19 hits and defeated St. Louis 19 to 1. Helman hit a home run with Cobb on first in the fifth and Veatch put one into the rightfield bleachers for a home run in the seventh.

Cobb got a triple and two singles, walked twice and stole a base in six times up. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Detroit.....11 0 0 4 1 1 6 5-19 19 2  
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 4 3  
Batteries—Coveleskie and Stange; Koob, McCabe, Park and Seaver. Umpires—Connolly and Nallin. Time—2h. 9m.

## CHICAGO DEFEATS CLEVELAND BY 3-1

CLEVELAND, O.—Chicago opened the series by defeating Cleveland here Friday 3 to 1. Weaver's scratch single and E. Collins' triple scored the first run. E. Collins' single, a pass to Jackson, Felsch's sacrifice, Gandil's sacrifice fly and Risberg's double the other two.

Cleveland's score was held down by brilliant work in the outfield by Leibold and Felsch. Cleveland filled the bases after two were out in the ninth, but Faber ended the game by striking out Pinch-hitter Allison. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Chicago.....12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9-15 15 0  
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-1 5 5  
Batteries—Faber and Schalk; Coveleskie and O'Neill. Umpires—Owens and Evans. Time—1h. 50m.

## WORLD'S CHAMPIONS ARE AGAIN WINNERS

The Boston Red Sox made it three straight from the New York Americans when they defeated them at Fenway Park Friday afternoon by a score of 2 to 1 in 10 innings. Foster pitched for Boston, and while he was hit rather freely, he was invincible with men within scoring distances. Mordridge pitched for New York, and with better support would have won the game.

New York was the first to score getting its one run in the second inning on a base on balls and three safe hits. Boston tied the score in the fourth on a single by Barry who went to second when Gainer was hit by the pitcher and scored on a poor throw by Pipp on Gardner's grounder. The second Boston run was scored in the 10th inning when Agnew hit for two bases. Walsh, running for Agnew, was sacrificed to third by Foster and scored when Catcher Walter dropped Peckinpaugh's throw of Hooper's hit (a short). The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Boston.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0-2 7 0  
New York.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 11 2  
Batteries—Foster and Agnew; Mordridge and Walters. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 50m.

## PHILADELPHIA IS VICTORIOUS BY 4-3

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Poor playing by Washington in the ninth inning gave Philadelphia the victory Friday, 4 to 3. With the score tied, Grover led off in the ninth with a safe bunt. Judge got Almsmith's throw to first base and then threw the ball over Leonard's head. Grover took second base on the error, moved up to third when the fourth called ball on Seibold was a wild pitch by Harper, and scored on Strunk's sacrifice fly.

Outfielder Lee Gooch was released by Philadelphia to the Springfield (Mass.) club. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0-4 9 1  
Washington.....0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0-3 8 3  
Batteries—Falkenberg, Noyes and Meyer; Harper and Almsmith. Umpires—McConick and Dinnin. Time—2h.

## LEAGUE LEADER IS PREPARING FOR MCGRAW CASE

President Tener Will Reopen Action at Request of Baseball Writers Association

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. K. Tener, president of the National League is preparing to reopen the McGraw case in compliance with the request of the local chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association.

The league executive is in telegraphic communication with the various club presidents composing the board of directors and is expected to fix a date for the new hearing as soon as he ascertains the day when the club presidents can attend.

Mr. Tener returned from Washington Friday and had the following to say about the baseball writers' request for a reopening of the repudiation case:

"I received a formal notification from the New York Chapter of the Baseball Writers Association of the action it had taken at the recent meeting in this city. Of course, I will answer it in a formal way. I can assure the writers that the league is prepared to reopen the case, and a meeting of the board of directors will be held at the earliest possible moment.

"Some of our club presidents will have to come to this city from St. Louis, Chicago and other distant points, and it is probable that the meeting will not be held until some time next week."

## B. A. A. IS WORKING FOR GOVERNMENT AND RED CROSS

Many Members in the Service—Athletic Meets Planned for Soldiers and Sailors

Officers and members of the Boston Athletic Association are working hard in an effort to be of aid to the Government in the present war situation, and also to do all they can to help the American Red Cross. Manager G. V. Brown announces that a set of games will be held under the auspices of the association on Boston Common next Wednesday for the Red Cross. While the plans have not been fully completed as yet, it is certain that events will be arranged for both the soldiers and sailors, which will do all in its power to promote sports among the soldiers.

The athletic committee of the association has under consideration a set of games to be held later in the year, the entire proceeds of which are to be donated to the Red Cross. Almost to a man the B. A. A. workers think that athletic competition will be very beneficial to the enlisted men. In the event of the draft, when the men will be concentrated in camps, athletic events will be of great help to the men as a recreation, and the B. A. A. will do all in its power to promote sports among the soldiers.

One way in which the B. A. A. hopes to aid the Army and Navy in athletics will be the offering of the services of the organization's most experienced athletes and directors, who are not already in some branch of the service, to interest the soldiers and sailors, and to show them the right way to go about organizing their sports, and getting themselves in the best of condition. One method proposed to relieve the monotony of intensive training will be the organizing of a series of cross-country races.

As for the B. A. A. itself, it has given its best men to the service. At the present time 65 of its members are in some branch of the Government service, and the entire hockey team that won the national championship last winter and the year before is serving the Government. Other athletic organizations aside from the B. A. A. have entered into the work of helping the Government and the Red Cross with the same energy and determination.

One week from today a set of athletic games will be held at Riverside, in Auburndale, under the auspices of the Curtis Hall Athletic Association, and the proceeds of the meet will be given to the Boston Metropolitan chapter of the American Red Cross. There will be senior and junior events, as well as events for girls, and there will also be a ball game.

## INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

|            | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|------------|-----|------|------|
| Newark     | 29  | 23   | .558 |
| Baltimore  | 29  | 23   | .558 |
| Providence | 28  | 25   | .526 |
| Toronto    | 23  | 33   | .411 |
| Rochester  | 22  | 31   | .412 |
| Buffalo    | 20  | 36   | .357 |
| Richmond   | 24  | 40   | .375 |
| Montreal   | 19  | 40   | .322 |

## RESULTS YESTERDAY

At Newark:  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Newark.....0 1 2 0 2 0 0 0-5 7 1  
Rochester.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0-3 8 1

## GAMES TODAY

Rochester at Newark.  
Buffalo at Providence.  
Montreal at Baltimore.  
Toronto at Richmond, two games.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

St. Paul 4, Columbus 2.  
Louisville 1, Minneapolis 0.  
Kansas City 4, Toledo 0.

## SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Nashville 6, Little Rock 3.  
Birmingham 7, New Orleans 4.  
Memphis 12, Chattanooga 4.

## NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Scranton 4, Birmingham 3.

## BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES

|                     | G  | AB  | R  | H  | SH | SB | 2B | 3B | HR | PC   | PO  | A   | E  | P.C. |
|---------------------|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|-----|-----|----|------|
| Bader, p.           | 10 | 19  | 1  | 4  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | .353 | 6   | 37  | 2  | .555 |
| Ruth, p.            | 21 | 32  | 4  | 19 | 3  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | .354 | 16  | 0   | 2  | .888 |
| Walsh, c.f.         | 12 | 31  | 4  | 11 | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | .287 | 220 | 6   | 5  | .573 |
| Gainer, 1b.         | 22 | 72  | 10 | 21 | 5  | 0  | 4  | 3  | 0  | .283 | 78  | 117 | 14 | .333 |
| Gardner, 2b.        | 55 | 226 | 20 | 64 | 12 | 5  | 13 | 2  | 1  | .283 | 178 | 117 | 14 | .333 |
| Levie, 1f.          | 61 | 229 | 29 | 64 | 12 | 3  | 1  | 1  | 1  | .278 | 125 | 12  | 1  | .570 |
| Walker, c.f.        | 51 | 174 | 22 | 45 | 12 | 3  | 9  | 5  | 1  | .258 | 112 | 11  | 5  | .500 |
| Hobbs, 1b.          | 49 | 167 | 23 | 41 | 11 | 6  | 8  | 3  | 1  | .245 | 485 | 20  | 4  | .302 |
| Scott, ss.          | 45 | 220 | 18 | 52 | 16 | 5  | 11 | 4  | 0  | .236 | 130 | 209 | 19 | .347 |
| Hooper, 3b.         | 51 | 240 | 37 | 56 | 7  | 11 | 9  | 5  | 1  | .223 | 104 | 9   | 3  | .574 |
| Thomas, c.          | 41 | 107 | 12 | 24 | 1  | 0  | 2  | 2  | 1  | .186 | 92  | 129 | 8  | .365 |
| Agnew, c.           | 40 | 87  | 6  | 19 | 2  | 1  | 4  | 1  | 0  | .218 | 96  | 41  | 5  | .304 |
| Janviri, 2b.        | 29 | 74  | 14 | 15 | 3  | 3  | 2  | 0  | 0  | .202 | 35  | 58  | 4  | .358 |
| Blays, p.           | 14 | 1   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | .195 | 5   | 42  | 1  | .100 |
| Barry, 2b.          | 48 | 181 | 21 | 30 | 22 | 7  | 3  | 0  | 0  | .186 | 92  | 129 | 8  | .365 |
| Cady, c.            | 9  | 23  | 2  | 4  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | .176 | 31  | 11  | 2  | .354 |
| Shorten, r.f., c.f. | 32 | 82  | 7  | 14 | 6  | 0  | 2  | 0  | 0  | .170 | 45  | 2   | 1  | .100 |
| Foster, p.          | 4  | 6   | 0  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | .166 | 3   | 14  | 1  | .100 |
| Shores, p.          | 15 | 40  | 2  | 6  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | .150 | 6   | 51  | 2  | .250 |
| Henriksen, p.       | 15 | 12  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | .083 | 0   | 0   | 0  | .000 |
| Pennock, p.         | 11 | 13  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | .076 | 0   | 0   | 0  | .000 |
| Leonard, p.         | 16 | 41  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | .024 | 2   | 22  | 1  | .090 |
| McNally, 3b.        | 15 | 2   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | .000 | 4   | 7   | 1  | .133 |
| Wycoff, p.          | 1  | 1   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | .000 | 0   | 0   | 0  | .000 |

## BOSTON NATIONAL AVERAGES

|                  | G  | AB  | R  | H  | SH | SB | 2B | 3B | HR | PC   | PO  | A   | E  | P.C. |
|------------------|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|-----|-----|----|------|
| Rawlings, 2b ss. | 33 | 73  | 7  | 23 | 2  | 0  | 3  | 1  | 1  | .315 | 44  | 54  | 5  | .555 |
| Rudolph, p.      | 16 | 48  | 2  | 15 | 3  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 0  | .312 | 2   | 43  | 2  | .557 |
| Wilhoit, r.f.    | 46 | 155 | 19 | 44 | 7  | 4  | 0  | 0  | 0  | .283 | 53  | 5   | 4  | .340 |
| Trapp, 2b.       | 28 | 79  | 10 | 21 | 6  | 1  | 5  | 1  | 0  | .265 | 39  | 26  | 6  | .310 |
| Trapp, c.        | 18 | 41  | 4  | 11 | 4  | 0  | 2  | 0  | 0  | .268 | 69  | 14  | 2  | .576 |
| Smith, 3b.       | 57 | 201 | 24 | 66 | 6  | 6  | 7  | 3  | 1  | .259 | 153 | 107 | 10 | .341 |
| Barnes, p.       | 23 | 35  | 1  | 9  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | .257 | 6   | 36  | 1  | .550 |
| Magree, lf, lb.  | 33 | 197 | 20 | 49 | 1  | 6  | 6  | 0  | 0  | .248 | 120 | 8   | 1  | .340 |
| Hay, r.f. c.f.   | 20 | 69  | 9  | 19 | 1  | 2  | 2  | 0  | 0  | .245 | 20  | 20  | 1  | .340 |
| Konetchy, lb.    | 56 | 205 | 20 | 47 | 4  | 9  | 7  | 0  | 0  | .229 | 57  | 57  | 1  | .340 |
| Massey, 2b.      | 28 | 77  | 9  | 17 | 8  | 2  | 2  | 0  | 0  | .220 | 27  | 57  | 2  | .340 |
| Nehf, p.         | 13 | 14  | 3  | 3  | 2  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | .214 | 2   | 20  | 1  | .340 |
| Gowdy, c.        | 49 | 154 | 12 | 33 | 6  | 2  | 7  | 0  | 0  | .214 | 204 | 73  | 1  | .340 |
| Bjork, 2b.       | 27 | 65  | 7  | 15 | 1  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | .200 | 20  | 60  | 1  | .340 |
| Kelly, c.f.      | 27 | 105 | 6  | 20 | 2  | 6  | 1  | 0  | 1  | .190 | 79  | 31  | 4  | .340 |
| Tyler, p.        | 22 | 37  | 3  | 7  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | .189 | 6   | 79  | 4  | .340 |
| Maranville, ss.  | 48 | 180 | 25 | 45 | 3  | 6  | 6  | 3  | 1  | .133 | 113 | 113 | 16 | .340 |
| Allen, p.        | 13 | 15  | 1  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | .133 | 1   | 13  | 1  | .340 |
| Ragan, p.        | 4  | 2   | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | .100 | 0   | 2   | 0  | .340 |
| Reulbach, p.     | 4  | 20  | 1  | 5  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | .000 | 1   | 1   | 0  | .340 |
| Hughes, p.       | 1  | 1   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | .000 | 0   | 1   | 0  | .340 |



## M. CLEMENCEAU, IN OPEN LETTER, ASKS FOR MR. ROOSEVELT

Says in Request Printed in His Paper That Poilus Make Inquiries for Former President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—M. Clemenceau, the famous editor of L'Homme Enchaîné, who is also president of the Senate's Foreign Affairs Commission, addresses an open letter to President Wilson in a recent issue of his paper. The letter reads thus:

Monsieur le Président:  
You have made so splendid an entry into greater history that it may be permissible for merely a private French citizen, who forswore, long ago, the inevitable intervention of the American republic into the war, to address himself to you, in order to set forth at an opportune time, and before our soldiers, views which are of a common interest. I am, probably, Monsieur le Président, the first who dared declare that I expected you—my sole reason for saying so being that the day on which the American people was able to discern, through the thick smoke of battle, the profound and far-reaching consequences of this war and its world consequences, it could no longer be content merely to play the part of a spectator in the most tremendous and decisive event in human history.

There are necessarily in such events men who must be arbiters of destiny, just as there are more modest energies who are content with being pawns in the formidable encounter. I had lived too long in the United States to have any doubts as to the American view of international rights and duties, such as are imposed by the historical development of those ideas which have found expression in the Declaration of Independence.

The other nations have surged spontaneously from the soil of an old world which has known all the barbarities of war, in times of which we know nothing, unless it is that they were scarred by murder and devastation. From such terrible vicissitudes, the most recent of which alone are chronicled in our annals, men have dared to hope that they would one day witness, how they knew not, the emergence of an order of justice and an equilibrium of freedom. And whilst they were struggling—at a terrible cost—in the tumults caused by an iron and arbitrary actuality, faced with a sense of justice fighting for its very existence, some "pilgrims" (the word in itself is beautiful enough) dared to undertake the saving of the idea from the secular fury of the Old World in order that it might prosper in countries which have never known the dark traditions of the past. And they succeeded. And the growth of knowledge, by bringing closer intercourse between continents, has united, welded, the hearts and aspirations of human societies and perhaps laid the foundation for higher civilizations.

That the American people, issuing from this new "processus" could hold aloof from the greatest combat ever fought in the world, for the triumph or the abolition of justice among men, I have never believed. Hence previous, which, after all, were merely born of common sense and which were, for that very reason, bound to be realized. Americans could not be satisfied with the accumulation of riches in which empiricism and idealism were to join hands and produce that point of view which saw in gold merely the means for action. The German war (it is the name which it deserves) opened up a magnificent field of action for the idea which has produced America. It was only necessary to leave an open door for the fulfillment of destiny.

Perhaps, M. le Président, it might have been possible to have hastened the decisive moment. It is no longer opportune to discuss the problem, since fate has cast its die. If I casually refer to the subject, it is simply to justify the manifestations of impatience, but too easily accounted for, and the somewhat sharp criticisms which were the result of that impatience. But this is no longer a matter of importance. Every one acted for the best. We will endeavor, now that we are united, to do even better; more than this cannot be demanded. Those who come to count our fallen, our wounded, who see the most fruitful and prosperous provinces of France reduced to a condition of primitive savagery, will not reproach us with having been in a hurry. One more remark remains, the importance of which cannot be questioned, and that is this—the slower we have been in bringing about united action, the more imperative is the necessity for hastening the decisive result of armaments, from which we hope for a more durable peace and a little more of the "guarantee" of justice.

There are signs enough to show that the American people and the American Government are the first to be aware of it. Since they have put their hand to the plow, they will neglect nothing to insure success, and each page of their history is sufficient witness of what they are capable of accomplishing. The question arises, what should the first steps be? It was the first question to reach us from over the ocean, and we each of us answered it as best we could. It was for you, Monsieur le Président, to order all things according to the necessities of a methodical action, the decision for which rests with you. I would not presume to interfere, as you may well imagine, in so delicate a matter. There is no one in our country who is not certain that you will act for the best; we have boundless confidence. If I presume to write to you with a frankness which you may deem excessive, it is that, perhaps, I may be permitted to shed some light on a side of our character which may not be sufficiently known to you.

You are too much of a psychologist not to be aware that there are aspects of human sentimentality which,

in the minds of peoples, are characterized more or less vividly by a kind of universal passion, which evokes sometimes an historical fact, sometimes a personality which, for some reason, appears to have hold on the imaginations. Then may I be permitted to say, in all sincerity, that in invaded France, at the time at which I am writing to you, there is a name which, by some intuitive force, is coupled with all the romance of the American intervention, and that name is that of Roosevelt. He was your predecessor, even your rival, but you can no longer have any other rivalry than that of bringing affairs to a satisfactory conclusion.

I only saw Mr. Roosevelt once in my life. I had just gone out of office, he had just returned from a big-game expedition. We did not touch on either subject. Yet, the lights were going out, when we closed our conversation. His idealism is of a simple living kind. Hence his influence on the masses, his prestige... Deriving your inspirations from the austerity of a legal training, inspirations which have proved a source of high action, you may not realize the determining influence of such a quality of mind on popular imagination. Yet you, through your wide philosophy, know that great leaders of the people have influenced men in a proportion greater than their real value, by some legendary atmosphere, which has formed itself about them. Whatever the reason, and without wishing to analyze the phenomenon, I give you to the great wish that I have to inform you that, in our country, Roosevelt's name at this time has a legendary value, and that it would be the greatest mistake, in my opinion, to neglect a force for which every consideration invites immediate and profitable use. I only ask on Roosevelt's behalf what he asks for himself, the right to take his place on the field of battle with his companions-in-arms. We have just heard of the arrival on our front of the first American unit. We feel greatly moved. Officers and soldiers have saluted the great Star-Spangled Banner with enthusiasm. But you must know, M. le Président, that many a good "poilu" has remarked in an astonished voice, "Where is Roosevelt? I do not see him." It is to repeat this remark to you that I resolved to write this letter, not even knowing whether it would reach you. You have so magnificently entered upon your high duties, that it certainly requires a very strong conviction to cause me to intervene, even through the medium of a newspaper. You will pardon me, since it is the habit in democracies for every one to attempt to make himself heard. In this matter I have not consulted our soldiers, simply because there is no need that I should do so, I have seen them at work, and, since they are my countrymen, I know them well. Consider the stoicism which they have shown while they waited for those who were to come, and for those who, now, have started on their way. They are wonderful men. I say so with a just pride. The cause of humanity which is yours will owe them something which is not far from miraculous, and since it is in your power to give them, before the decisive hour, the anticipation of a recompense, believe me, send them Roosevelt. I say it because I am certain of it, it would make them very happy.

## PREPARATIONS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The special conditions on the Italian front prevented a renewal of activities until the middle of May, when a determined offensive was begun in the region of Gorizia still within the range of Austrian guns. The conformation of the ground, the strong bases and accumulation of war material needed to overpower the defenses of the enemy, made a long period of preparation necessary before any operation could be undertaken along this front and detailed preparations for this offensive have, as a matter of fact, been in progress since last November. The Austrian line of defense is too near two important points, the Terno plateau and Trieste, for a strategic retreat to be within their plans, as it would also imply abandonment of the present line, which would not be arrested by merely partial and local successes. The points gained by the Italians last year on this front have put them in a much stronger position for this year's campaign. A larger amount of artillery can be brought into action and space has been gained for the moving of reserves and troops for combined or separate action. Communications behind the Austrian line are such that a breach at any point would react upon the whole system, and there are positions of capital importance, such as Lubiana and Trieste, which must be protected at all costs. The Gorizia front covers about 30 kilometers and extends over valleys, peaks, rocky wastes and steep inclines, amid woods and rocks, meeting a diversity of tactics and modes of attack. The varied conformation of the land makes a special plan necessary for each of the small simultaneous attacks forming the whole offensive. By the construction of hundreds of kilometers of roads the Italians have made it possible to employ the maximum quantity of artillery possible in the region. Another difficulty to be overcome was the impossibility of massing troops ready for an assault without exposing them to the fire of the enemy which would have mowed them down before the action. In order to move troops unseen by the enemy underground passages have been cut leading to established points of attack along which whole battalions can pass freely. Work upon these underground passages has been in progress for the past year and the Austrians too have constructed underground retreats, passages, communications and whole towns lighted by electricity.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Arthur N. Holcombe, who has been made assistant professor in government on the faculty of Harvard University, has won the promotion by his practical service in civics, as a citizen of Massachusetts, during the last few years, and also by his recent admirable and inclusive study of the workings of State governments, in the United States at the present time, and the status of these political units in the fabric of government. Professor Holcombe has served intelligently and ungrudgingly on the Minimum Wage Commission of Massachusetts for several years, and has done much to get that new phase of social legislation working successfully. He has had much to do with creating public opinion favorable to the Constitutional Convention now in session, and, while not successful in winning an election to that body, he will nevertheless get credit for much of his advisory service that has preceded the convention and that will go on among the progressives during the sittings. In politics he has been one of the leaders of the Progressive Party during its checkered career since Mr. Roosevelt first called it into being in 1912.

James Larkin, who has been arraigned in the courts in New York City charged with violating the Selective Draft Law, has pleaded not guilty and been released on bail. He came to the United States in 1914, to lecture under socialist auspices and has been heard at different points throughout the country as an agitator of the people against the established authorities. His prominence in the Dublin strikes of 1913 made him a well-known figure in Ireland, and tended to make his stay in Ireland, during the war, one that involved considerable risk. He is a man of power with the masses, both as an orator and as a thinker. Some of the forces he challenged in Dublin had gone undeservedly free from indictment for many years until he appeared, and his exposure of the conditions of the overcrowding and submerging of the masses in the Irish capital did much to enlighten persons previously ignorant of housing conditions.

Ikuo Ooka, newly elected president of the House of Representatives of the Diet of Japan, not long since was Minister of Education. His parliamentary experience dates back to 1890, and his veteran skill will be needed, at this juncture of national history, when the tides of feeling are running deep and the older aristocratic régime is being challenged as never before by the democratic ideals of the masses. Mr. Ooka is of the Samurai caste. A lawyer by profession, he has practiced with success in Tokio. Incidentally, but none the less effectively, he has served personal and partisan ends by ownership and control of one of the leading periodicals of Tokio, Count Ito, in his days of power, found in Mr. Ooka a loyal supporter. In Tokio politics the latter has been influential, and earlier in his career he was chairman of the city's Common Council.

Westley Woodbury Willoughby, professor in Johns Hopkins University, just home from China, where he has been adviser of the Chinese Government in the shaping of its new constitution, is one of the leading students of political science and comparative constitutionalism whom the United States has given to the world of scholarship and statecraft. A graduate of Johns Hopkins University, he

first turned to law; but his bent for scholarly research and constructive thought in connection with government led him finally to take up teaching and the academic life, first at Leland Stanford Jr. University, in California, and then at his present post, where he has been since 1897. The more abstract and theoretical phases of his thought have been set forth in his books on "The Nature of the State" and "Social Justice"; and his more technical and limited studies are to be found in such books as "Government and Administration of the United States," and "Principles of the Constitutional Law of the United States."

## ALLIANCE IN BRITAIN OF MASTERS AND MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The general committee of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed held a meeting recently in London under the chairmanship of Mr. Frederick Huth Jackson, when, after discussion, the alliance was formally constituted.

In his presidential address, Mr. Huth Jackson spoke of the serious unrest existing alike among employers and employed. He thought the alliance should extend and strengthen its organization as rapidly as possible; so that in cooperation employers and employed could assist and possibly guide the Government in the intricate and difficult situation which had arisen. The constitution of the alliance, he said, should be wide enough and comprehensive enough to obtain the practical help of every member of the industrial community. Referring to the relationship existing between employers and employed, the chairman, while admitting that it had improved and was improving, thought that in a good many cases workmen in the past had not been given a just proportion of the results of their industry. In the future employers must, he maintained, recognize that the workmen would have to be better paid, better housed, and better educated than they had been in the past. The workmen on their part would have to give a full day's work for a full day's wage, and realize that any deliberate curtailment of output was inadmissible.

Mr. Huth Jackson then moved the adoption of the constitution, which has as its main objects to secure the active cooperation of employers and employed in discussing and dealing with questions affecting labor and employment, with the special object of insuring that these matters shall be thoroughly threshed out before they reach the stage of acute controversy; to promote the general welfare of the industrial workers of the country and the efficiency of its industries; and to arrange, in conjunction with the proper departments of the Government, as one of the most urgent problem, for the reinstatement in civil employment after the war of men serving with the forces and munition workers.

## CURED FISH COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Lord Devonport has appointed the following committee to acquire, control, and distribute stocks of cured fish, whether home-cured or imported, and to take such steps as may be advisable to increase the imports of fish for the British markets: Sir Alfred Hopkinson, K. C. (chairman); Mr. H. C. Maurice, C. B.; Paymaster D. T. Jones, R. N. R.; Mr. W. D. Johnston, Mr. T. Robinson, Mr. P. J. G. Rose, Mr. Arthur Towle.

## GUSTAVE HERVE PAYS TRIBUTE TO ITALIAN SUCCESS

Achievement of General Cadorna Made Possible by Activity of French and British Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In a leading article in the Victoire, Gustave Hervé pays a fine tribute to the success achieved in the Italian offensive. Truly a good haul, he writes, of the 23,000 prisoners captured by the Italians in the latter half of May. All that has been accomplished by the Italians in order that they might play their part in the great war has not, he says, been sufficiently appreciated. There are still some people, he says, though happily their numbers grow fewer and fewer, who picture the Italians as amateur soldiers or as mandolin players. They forget that in Italy plains are rare and that the long peninsula is a country of mountains and plateaus inhabited by a hardy race of mountaineers, and that the Italians of the northern plains have the seriousness and the organizing talents of the inhabitants of Northern France, with, in addition, the fire and the exuberance of southerners. They forget that the Italian who emigrates to France or to America in the hope of making his fortune and going back to his own country is one of the hardest workers on the face of the earth. Nothing but the strength and energy of this laborious race could accomplish all the wonderful feats of the Italian Army during the last two years. Do such people know, asks M. Hervé, that in the mountains which encircle the plains of the Po more than 7000 kilometers of road suitable for wheeled traffic have been constructed? Do they realize that the Italian "poilus" are fighting often at the height of 5000 or 6000 feet, and the difficulties of warfare and the transport of heavy guns under such conditions? Do they know that on the only part of their front which is not mountainous, the district which lies between Gorizia and the sea, and on which their present offensive is taking place—do they know that in this region between the Italians and Trieste—their Strasburg, from which they are only about 20 kilometers away—there are nothing but heaps of bare rocks which shelter as many cannons and machine guns as the Austrians have been able to put there? And while the army fights along the whole frontier with a sacrifice and self-abnegation worthy of all praise, the Lombard Plain can show an industrial enterprise which in France can only be matched in the region round about Lyons.

M. Hervé declares that Italy is winning her place among the great nations of the world, thanks to her plentiful and laborious population, to her faith in her own destinies, to the moral soundness shown by the whole army at the present moment—a fea-

ture which impressed a French journalist on a recent visit—to the absence of military and political coteries and to the complete absence of that tendency to disparagement which does so much harm in France. France, according to M. Hervé, must make a great effort toward self-reform, if she is not going to let her younger sister take the first place among the Latin nations. The fine victory which General Cadorna and his army have just won is, he says, the fitting reward of the notable effort which the Italian nation has made during the last two years.

It must, however, be added, goes on M. Hervé, that this is also partly the result of the English offensive in Artois and of the French offensive in Craonne. Cadorna would never have dared to attack, as he is doing all the way from Gorizia to the sea, his face to the east, if he had had to fear that the German division might descend from the heights of the Trentino and cut his communications. Cadorna, M. Hervé points out, has been able to count day by day the German divisions which have been put out of action by the English Army in Artois and the French Army in Champagne, and he has seen the divisions which constituted von Hindenburg's reserves, melt away before the onrushes of Haig and Nivelle. He has understood that the result of the victorious French spring campaign has been to render Germany incapable for some time to come of any attempt at an offensive. And he has profited by this fact to launch his offensive on the Carso, secure from any danger of an attack from the Germans in the Trentino. The effect of the blows which the French and the English have dealt the Germans has been, not only to save the Russian revolution in its cradle, but to allow the Italians to carry out, in all security, their victorious thrust on Trieste.

## SCOTTISH HERRING TRADE DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, Scotland.—A deputation of the Scottish herring trade recently conferred with the Scottish Sea Fisheries Committee in London for the purpose of discussing the question of herring supplies. On the return of the deputation to Scotland a meeting was held in Aberdeen at which a report on the conference was submitted.

The deputation stated that they had proposed that for the summer catch, cured herrings should be sold at 40s. per barrel f. o. b. or f. c. r. or 50s. delivered at any railway station in any part of the country, for use on the home markets, on the condition that the herrings now in the country should be allowed to be exported, half of them at once, and the other half as soon as a sufficient stock of the new season's catch was cured. This proposal, it was stated, was before the Food Controller, but as yet it had not been dealt with.

The report also stated that Lord Devonport had authorized the establishment of a committee to deal fully with all matters in connection with cured herrings at present in Great Britain and those likely to be cured during the coming season. Until the committee, which will consist of a combination of officials and practical trade experts, is constituted and has set to work, it was pointed out, the herring trade must patiently await results. The deputation, while unwilling to deter any one from making any business arrangements they saw fit in regard to the coming season, at the same time did not see their way to hold out any encouragement in the matter.

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## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## BIG FINANCIAL UNDERTAKINGS

Financing July Disbursements and Liberty Loan Payments—Markets Remain Steady—Week's Review

Financing of the unusually large July disbursements and payments on the Liberty Loan has been a big undertaking on part of the banks. That the markets this week were not unduly affected by the enormous financial movements is indicative of the strength of the financial institutions and the confidence of people generally in the future.

Securities during the week moved in an erratic manner, but it seemed more like a professional market than anything else. The demand for money is great but there is so much money in the country that comparison with any former times is out of the question. Rates are high.

There was no consistency in movements of securities prices. One group would move upward for a short spell and then sag off. This would be followed by a similar movement by some other group. There was always some explanation accompanying these price movements but nothing that was altogether satisfying.

The continued downward movement in grain prices following the expressed determination on part of the Government to control food prices and expectation that the country would go "bone dry" was gratifying to nearly every one except the professional bulls. Cotton prices have not receded as much from their high level as could be desired but there is apparently not the strong expectation that they will ascend to still higher levels, as was entertained some time ago. The total production of cotton may be a good deal greater than has been anticipated but much depends upon growing conditions prevailing between now and harvest.

Call for condition of national banks June 20, as pointed out by the comptroller, require computation of reserves for the last time on the old basis. Hereafter interior banks will no longer be able to count balances with correspondents as reserve, and legal reserve will be computed solely on what banks are carrying with reserve banks. If they show a surplus, that surplus must be represented in reserve bank, what they hold in their own vaults not counting so far as the law is concerned. If nothing else, this will be a much simpler system of figuring bank reserves than that which has obtained ever since the national banking system was created. All that is necessary now is to calculate 7 per cent of demand deposits for country banks, 10 per cent for reserve city banks, and 13 per cent for central reserve city banks, to be held in the reserve banks, and 3 per cent on time deposits in all three cases, to be held in reserve banks. According to national bank statement May 1, banks in reserve cities counted \$267,250,000 in balances due them from approved reserve agents as part of their reserves. Country banks counted \$68,819,000. These figures, aggregating more than \$340,000,000, will be wiped out of reserve calculations. So also will \$188,707,000 lawful money which reserve city banks carried in their vaults and \$254,635,000 which country banks carried in their vaults. As already announced by the comptroller, total reserve required May 1, 1917, was \$1,499,000,000, and banks of the country then held in their own vaults \$763,000,000 and with Federal Reserve banks \$762,000,000, making a total of \$1,525,000,000, being \$26,000,000 more than total reserve required to be held including balances with reserve agents. Therefore total balances carried with reserve agents \$948,000,000, together with \$26,000,000 excess reserve with Federal Reserve banks and in vault, all represented surplus or excess reserve. The banks have thus already accommodated themselves to the time when balances carried in national banks in the central reserve and reserve cities can no longer be counted as reserve, holding as they now do the entire required reserve in their own vaults and in reserve banks.

Although the Liberty Loan payment has passed without any disruption to the money market, there is still the period of heavy semiannual interest and dividend payments ahead. New York rates have reflected the heavy deposits made on Wednesday because that city was immediately affected by this loosening of funds. The general opinion seems to be, however, that it is still too early for any easing of rates and that this drop in New York is misleading rather than significant. Locally, the market is very firm at recent quotations. The Boston banks are still going strong for the July 1 payments, and present rates are pretty sure to hold firm until after that event. One banker predicted that after this shifting of balances had taken place, money would be cheaper. Not very much so, perhaps, for unless the war should end in a couple of months arrangements will be being made for another Liberty Loan, or some other form of Government financing, and this will tend to keep money firm.

There are many factors at work in the money markets. Influence to a certain extent is felt from the uncertainty of bankers and business men relative to contingencies of Government measures in connection with the control of supplies and commodities. The July 1 semiannual payments always cause money to tighten. On the other hand, the banks have been making such elaborate preparations that

this of itself may result in making money decidedly easier after the event for which they have prepared is past. Both call money and time funds receded to 5 per cent in New York. The ruling rate for call funds is 4½ per cent and time loans on mixed collateral for all periods from 60 days to six months are now made at 5 per cent.

In Boston there is no change. Time funds are firm at 5½ and 6 per cent, mostly all 6 per cent, however, and call money lends at 6 per cent. Commercial paper is at a standstill. Most discounts are done on a 6 per cent basis with some few exceptions at 5½ per cent.

It is understood that not only some banks but a considerable number of industrial concerns are technically "short" of Liberty Loan bonds. Despite the fact that the Government prepared special blue and white forms for use of the banks, many of them sent in subscriptions without enumerating the number of bonds of particular denominations desired. Likewise industrial companies, subscribing either through their banks or directly, in many cases made the mistake of lumping their employees' subscriptions. As only subscriptions of \$10,000 or less were allotted in full, the piling down by the Treasury will compel many business firms to go into the market and buy bonds to fill their employees' requirements. Probably the majority of the banks will have allotments on subscriptions made for their own account which can be used to fill the vacuum. In any event, a round billion dollars' worth of subscriptions were thrown out, and it is thought that the purchases of disappointed subscribers are making the Liberty Loan an active issue on the New York Stock Exchange.

Some Federal Reserve banks are declaring dividends prior to termination of the half year. Philadelphia Reserve Bank declared a 6 per cent per annum dividend for six months from June 30, 1915, to Dec. 31, 1915. Minneapolis bank paid a similar rate for the year ending June 30, 1916. Chicago declared a 3 per cent dividend for Jan. 1 to July 1, 1916, which makes 6 per cent paid down to that time.

Last December saw a general movement among reserve banks to declare dividends. Six had already inaugurated dividends prior to December, while the remaining six were authorized to pay a 6 per cent dividend during that month for some part of the period since opening of the banks in November, 1914. Most institutions are still rather behind in their cumulative dividends of 6 per cent, but, like the three above mentioned, are likely to advance the dividend period on the present occasion. The two banks most advanced in payments are Richmond and Atlanta. At the close of December last the former had paid down to Oct. 31, 1916, and the latter to June 30, 1916.

Reserve banks are seeing a better opportunity for making money than for some time. Rediscounting is increasing by member banks, because of the firmer money situation and Government war financing. Quite recently outstanding discounts for combined Federal Reserve banks exceeded \$202,000,000, comparing with only \$17,000,000 three months ago, and \$20,000,000 a year ago. The investment of reserve banks in earning assets now exceeds \$552,000,000, consisting of \$435,000,000 bills on hand (through discounts and bought on open market), \$115,000,000 in United States securities and \$2,400,000 municipal warrants.

## MAY'S EXPORTS SHOW GAINS

| WASHINGTON, D. C.—Exports of principal products in May, 1917, show these changes when compared with last year: |                 |               |
|--|-----------------|---------------|
| May—   | 1917            | Increase      |
| Breadstuffs ..   | \$61,199,854    | \$21,298,493  |
| Cottonseed oil ..  | 2,371,303       | 609,820       |
| Meat & dairy prod ..   | 40,957,308      | 13,576,232    |
| Cotton ..  | 36,798,320      | 6,122,832     |
| Mineral oils ..  | 22,189,665      | 4,275,425     |
| Total ..   | \$163,516,460   | \$45,794,004  |
| Eleven months—   |                 |               |
| Breadstuffs ..   | \$492,969,249   | \$103,240,327 |
| Cottonseed oil ..  | 17,957,630      | 5,285,542     |
| Meat & dairy prod ..   | 324,946,093     | 92,581,265    |
| Cotton ..  | 515,553,681     | 182,064,799   |
| Mineral oils ..  | 293,759,792     | 58,940,921    |
| Total ..   | \$1,555,186,445 | \$434,540,880 |

\*Decrease.

## REPORT AS TO COTTON CROP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Watkins Bureau of H. F. Bachman & Co. makes the cotton condition on June 22 last 70.2 compared with 70 per cent on May 22; 79.1 on June 22 last year; 79.4 per cent on June 22, 1915; 77.1 per cent on June 22, 1916; 83 per cent on June 22, 1917, and 80 per cent as a 10-year average.

The bureau estimates acreage seeded to cotton 97.7 per cent, a decrease of 2.3 per cent from last year.

**BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE**  
Boston Clearing House Exchanges and balances for today compare:  
Saturday—1917 1916  
Exchanges ..\$50,850,817 \$44,750,369  
Balances ..8,193,269 4,269,215  
For week—  
Exchanges ..240,084,874 194,229,047  
Balances ..25,410,798 18,280,481  
Local United States Subtreasury creditor today to extent of \$90,403.

**LIBERTY LOAN ALLOTMENTS**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Total of Liberty Loan bonds allotted in this reserve district amounts to \$621,218,600. Thus far \$146,902,287 has been paid in cash on the aggregate allotment, and \$408,128,000 in Government certificates of indebtedness. Of the certificates turned in \$134,760,000 mature June 30.

## MARKET OPINIONS

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: All considered, the financial machine has worked wonderfully well, and in both the business and security markets, there is evidence of great confidence. In the stock market in normal times it would be reasonable to expect through the coming months, dullness with lower prices, awaiting the later months for activity and upturn, but the rapid race of events permits no comparisons of this stupendous era, bursting with action, with the peaceful past.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: Sharp declines in a few specialties such as Studebaker, General Motors and Ohio Cities Gas has unsettled the general market this week, which, coupled with a 6 per cent call money rate, has checked a general advance in prices marketwide.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: Admitting the assurance of intense industrial operations the equally vital matter of the market of profit which the producer is to receive must be considered. The presumption is that Government regulation of prices, together with increasing taxation as the war's burdens multiply will tend to reduce profits in some lines of trade. This tendency warrants discrimination in stock market operations but favorable developments apparently are pending in the railroad situation which may stimulate speculative activity.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The situation is so mixed that it is open to a number of interpretations. There is no question but that war is the most destructive of all influences, and its price must some day be paid for marketplace, as it is now being paid for in lives and in money. The fact that men are being taken by the tens of thousands from productive occupations to that of destruction, limits the output, and is one of the most important influences in maintaining high prices. The influence of war is all ways towards inflation, and so long as it lasts it means high prices for commodities and, therefore, in a general way, for stocks. At the moment, we believe that the market position is technically very fair, and is gaining by this period of inactivity.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston: The market moves aimlessly back and forth between somewhat narrow limits, except where liquidation breaks out in specialties, or where bear operators feel for weak spots in the hope of uncovering stop-loss orders. Pending definite enactment into law of the important measures now before Congress, we rather look for a continuance of the same characteristics in speculation.

Whitney & Elwell, Boston: Assuming an indefinite continuation of the war, the future of the war supply companies is entirely in the hands of the Government. If the Government decides to pay approximate market prices for supplies and to levy a low tax on excess profits these stocks should all go considerably higher. But the sentiment of the Administration as evidenced by the position taken by Secretary Lane in regard to fixing maximum prices for bituminous coal, is not favorable to allowing extortionate profits to be made and kept by anyone now that this country is in the war. Until the policy of the Government is finally determined, therefore, we would prefer to refrain entirely from buying stocks or buy only on sharp reactions for moderate profits.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: We believe that we are on the eve of a broad copper stock market, of substantial advance; we have strong faith in it, and it is starting pretty soon.

A. E. Masten & Co., Pittsburgh: From a stock market point of view, especially as regards speculative operations, traders cannot act intelligently or with the same degree of confidence, until the outlook concerning Government war policy is clearer than it is at present. Conflicting reports on this point were responsible for the uncertain fluctuations of the week.

We feel that it is fairly safe to assume that no matter what the price basis agreed upon, and no matter what the percentage of war tax imposed, the current rates of dividends paid on most of the steel and copper stocks will not be jeopardized. At the same time these war conditions are abnormal and it may be doubted whether stocks will attempt fully to discount current earnings, or whether bull pools will succeed in inducing the public to buy on expectation of still larger dividends.

## GULF'S REPORT OF EARNINGS

| Consolidated income account of subsidiaries of the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Company for April and the four months ended April 30 last shows these changes: |             |             |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| April—   | 1917        | Increase    |
| Operating income ..  | \$9,995,632 | \$1,031,718 |
| Operating expenses ..  | 8,121,953   | 1,164,448   |
| Total income ..  | \$1,873,679 | \$122,123   |
| Deductions ..  | 141,528     | 6,293       |
| Net income ..  | \$1,732,151 | \$115,830   |
| Jan. 1 to April 30—  |             |             |
| Operating income ..  | 14,385,611  | 4,790,299   |
| Operating expenses ..  | 10,573,879  | 3,558,923   |
| Total income ..  | \$3,811,732 | \$1,231,376 |
| Deductions ..  | 580,699     | 24,492      |
| Net income ..  | \$3,231,033 | \$1,196,884 |

**WABASH EARNINGS**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Wabash Railway Company earned \$464,000 surplus after all charges in May, which is at an annual rate of 5 per cent on both classes of preferred stock and 1.91 per cent on the common stock.

## FOOD BILL IS GRAIN FACTOR

Trade Awaits Definite Action by Washington—Crop News of Highly Satisfactory Tone—Harvesting Progress Good

CHICAGO, Ill.—The wheat trade spent the greater part of the last week in discussing the probable terms of the food control bill. Advice from Washington were somewhat conflicting and with the bill still before Congress there was of necessity nothing obtainable in the way of official information.

The president of the Chicago Board of Trade issued a statement on Thursday, after having returned from a trip to Washington, in which he said that the Government will take full control of the wheat situation and will make purchases not only for domestic use but for export, and that flour mills will come under the same supervision. The theory was also advanced that the Government intends to fix a price for the new crop somewhere between \$1.50 and \$1.75 and that allowances will be made to the different markets according to freight schedules.

Under prevailing conditions little attempt was made to do business and operations were largely of an evening character with speculators more disposed to liquidate, as it was believed that no speculative operations will be permitted by the Government during the period of the war.

The crop news for the week was again highly favorable. Harvesting operations made good progress in the Southwest and the harvesters have worked their way well into Kansas and in the southern portions of the Ohio valley. Reports on the yield and quality of a winter wheat crop were gratifying.

Weather conditions were also satisfactory for spring wheat and the likelihood is for a good yield, and many now believe that prospects point to a crop of 400,000,000 bushels of winter wheat and 800,000,000 bushels of spring wheat.

July corn was fairly firm and prices showed little change. The late positions were easy. Stocks of old corn are small and consequently the cash position is firm because offers were of meager proportions and were readily taken. Sentiment in the market was divided, some authorities anticipating higher prices because of the fact that the carry-over into the new crop will be light and also as a result of needs abroad.

On the other hand it was expected that consumption may be curtailed by the prohibition of the use of corn for distilling purposes and the new crop outlook was exceptionally favorable. It was the prevailing impression that operations in corn and oats will not be interrupted by the Government but some believed that it would be difficult to maintain a bull market in the face of the Government's attitude on the question of prices of foodstuffs.

The crop outlook for oats was satisfactory and a yield of 1,400,000,000 bushels is now believed to be highly probable. The outlook was under pressure at times but showed more or less resistance as a result of a good demand for the cash article, part of which was for export.

## METAL SITUATION IN THE SOUTH

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—As result of rapid changes in the metal market during last two weeks of June, pig iron is \$5 higher, cast iron pipe is \$7 higher, and various runs of scrap material are from \$10 to \$20 higher. There were few days when any two iron offices gave the same quotations.

The leading foundry interest Monday advanced to \$45 for last half and 1918. On the 20th it advanced from \$45 to \$47, and on the 28th from \$47 to \$49; Monday from \$42 to \$45. At each of these advances substantial tonnages were disposed of. Other interests were quoting \$42.50 minimum for 1918, but telegrams scarcely travel the wires before rises occur. A small lot of spot sold for \$31.40, several for \$46.50 and upwards. A furnace interest made a last quarter sale at \$46. One furnace quotes \$50 for 1918 and expects to get it.

Iron pipe was advanced on Monday from \$58 and \$55 schedule to \$63 and \$60 schedule for 4-inch and 6-inch and upwards, respectively. Charcoal iron sells easily at \$50. Old steel axes sell at \$60 and heavy melting steel scrap at \$30 to \$32. Wrought scrap brings \$40 to \$42. Fortunes have recently been made by scrap dealers.

## INACTIVE SECURITIES

|                              | Bid     | Asked   |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| American Brass Co ..         | \$20.00 | \$25.00 |
| American Glue Co ..          | 135.00  | 140.00  |
| Amer Writing Paper Co ..     | 87.00   | 88.50   |
| Arlington Mills ..           | 113.00  | 116.00  |
| Bigelow Carpet Co ..         | 100.00  | 105.00  |
| Boston Shoe Co ..            | 36.00   | 38.50   |
| Draper Corporation ..        | 122.00  | 124.00  |
| Farr Alpacas Co ..           | 166.00  | 172.00  |
| Mountain States Telephone .. | 110.00  | 114.00  |
| Otis Elevator ..             | 55.00   | 60.00   |
| Plymouth Cordage Co ..       | 192.00  | 196.00  |
| Regal Shoe Co ..             | 85.00   | 87.00   |
| Southern N E Tel ..          | 124.00  | 128.00  |
| United States Envel Co ..    | 34.00   | 35.50   |
| do pf ..                     | 112.50  | 115.00  |
| Waltham Watch Co ..          | 12.00   | 15.00   |
| do pf ..                     | 78.00   | 82.00   |

**BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—April traffic on lines operated by New York Consolidated Railroad (lessee of New York Municipal Railway Corporation, grantee under Rapid Transit contract of Brooklyn Rapid Transit) increased upwards of 10 per cent over April of 1916.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, June 30

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:  
Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S. Bristol, Tenn.—H. E. King of King Bros. Shoe Co.; Parker.  
Chicago—W. Va.—H. E. Payne of Payne Shoe Co.; Tour.  
Chicago—J. B. Rosenbach of J. B. Rosenbach & Co.; Lenox.  
Chicago—E. Holland of Sears Roebuck & Co.; Copley-Plaza.  
Chicago—J. P. McManis of R. P. Smith & Sons Co.; at seashore.  
Cienfuegos, Cuba—O. Vozzoni; U. S. Cienfuegos, Cuba—Y. Vasquez; U. S. Cincinnati—Charles Longina of Mann & Longina; Tour.  
Cincinnati—J. M. Plant of N. Plant & Co.; Copley-Plaza.  
Denver—H. S. Bauman and Dave Glickman; Essex.  
Dubuque, Ia.—E. B. Pickenbrock of E. B. Pickenbrock & Co.; Copley-Plaza.  
Duluth—J. H. Murray; U. S. Grand Rapids—D. T. Patton of Grand Rapids Shoe & Rubber Co.; Lenox.  
Havana—J. P. de Pons & Co.; U. S. Havana—Francisco Turro of F. Turro & Co.; Thorn.  
Havana—John Berdis; U. S. Los Angeles—Morris Cohn and S. Spangler of Cohn Goldwater & Co.; Copley-Plaza.  
Lynchburg—G. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Montgomery, Ala.—W. E. Pitts of W. E. Pitts Shoe Co.; Tour.  
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Co.; U. S. New York—M. B. Bedell; U. S. New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St. Parkersburg, W. Va.—O. D. McGrew of Graham Baumgardner & Co.; U. S. Philadelphia—George DeCou of DeCou Bros.; U. S. Ponce, P. R.—P. Merz of U. S. Savannah—M. M. Smith of Globe Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Savannah—M. L. Weil of A. E. Weil & Co.; Essex.  
St. Louis—H. Vinsonhaler of Vinsonhaler & Co.; Tour.  
St. Louis—A. Hart of Hart Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
St. Louis—R. W. Dittman of Dittman Boot & Shoe Co.; Tour.  
St. Louis—W. B. Levy; U. S. Toledo—C. M. Dederich of Simmons Boot & Shoe Co.; 113 Lincoln St.

## LEATHER BUYERS

Manila, P. I.—F. H. Hale; Exchange Shoe Co.; Essex.  
St. Louis—R. W. Dittman of Dittman Boot & Shoe Co.; Tour.

(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 165 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## DIVIDENDS

The Canton Company has declared a semiannual dividend of 5 per cent, payable July 3.

Homa Oil has declared a dividend of 1 per cent, payable July 20 to stock of record July 6.

The Gotham National Bank has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable July 2 to holders of record June 30.

United Alloy Steel Corporation declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable July 20 to stock of record July 9.

Industrial Trust Company of Providence, R. I., has declared a special dividend of 1 per cent to stock of record June 25.

The Poole Engine & Machine Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable July 13 to holders of record July 7.

Indian Refining Company declared a dividend of 5½ per cent on the accumulative preferred stock, payable July 23 to stock of record July 7.

The United States Mortgage Trust Company of New York, declared a quarterly dividend of 6 per cent, payable June 30 to holders of record today.

The Western Power Corporation has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 16 to holders of record June 30.

Directors of the Miami Copper Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable Aug 15 to stock of record Aug 1; also an extra dividend of \$1.

The United States Glass Company has declared a dividend of \$1 a share, payable July 25 to stock of record July 14. The last dividend was paid in April, 1911.

The Howard-Smith Paper Company has declared an initial dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred.

The United Railways & Electric Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable July 14 to stock of record July 3.

The Panama Power & Light Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 2, to holders of record June 30.

The directors of the Columbia Gas & Electric Company have voted to place the stock on a 4 per cent per annum basis and have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Aug. 15 to holders of record July 31. An initial dividend of the same amount was paid May 15 last.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York declared a dividend, payable June 30 at rate of 6 per cent per annum for period from April 1, 1915, to Dec. 31, 1915. This is the second disbursement made by the bank to its stockholders since its organization, the previous one having been made on Dec. 31, 1916, for the period from Nov. 2, 1914, to April 1, 1915.

**BANK DEPOSITS \$55,000,000**  
The Boston Federal Reserve Bank has redeposited more than \$55,000,000 in banks throughout New England, and more than 150 banks have qualified to act as Government depositories.

## BOARD OF TRADE HOLIDAYS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Board of Trade will remain closed after Monday until the following Thursday, the members having voted to hold no session on Tuesday.

## SOME RAILROAD BONDS YIELDING HIGH RETURNS

Decline in Prices Brings This Class Into Field Largely Occupied by Foreign Issues

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Continued recession in bond prices is bringing a number of railroad issues within the circle of high yields such as for the last year or more have been allotted to foreign government issues. Many attractive issues may be purchased to yield 5½ per cent to 7 per cent. Some bond authorities are of opinion that these issues offer bargains which within two or three years will appear ridiculous.

The trend for the near future is likely to be dependent on further Government financing. There was considerable liquidation of bonds to obtain funds to invest in the Liberty Loan. If the next offering bears the same rate as the first, 3½ per cent, corporation bond prices may be only little affected. If a higher return is attached with continuation of tax-exempt feature, further readjustment of prices may follow. The latter development would likely place many issues on the bargain counter.

Rock Island road refunding 4s, selling around 71, afford an investment yield of 6.94 per cent. These bonds went through reorganization without disturbance, and their position will be strengthened by new money made available by reorganization and increased earning power this expenditure should make possible. Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburgh, Lake Erie & West Virginia refunding 4s at 80 show bond yield of 5.51 per cent, although in the class of issues legal for savings banks in this State.

The following figures indicate low prices of 1914 for a number of issues offering high interest returns, with high of this year, Tuesday's closing price and investment return:

|                        | Low  | High | Tuesday's |
|------------------------|------|------|-----------|
|                        | 1914 | 1917 | close     |
| Rk Isl ref 4s, 1934 6½ | 75½  | 71   | 6.94      |
| Mo Pac gen 4s (w 1)    | 63½  | 59½  | 6.64      |
| P & E 4s, '50 ..       | 71½  | 62½  | 6.90      |
| P, L & W Va ..         | 80   | 80   | 6.51      |
| ref 4s, 1941 ..        | 78   | 80   | 6.44      |
| Mo Pac gen 4s (w 1)    | 63½  | 59½  | 6.64      |
| C & O cv 4½s, '30 67½  | 86½  | 79   | 6.92      |
| So Pac cv 4s, 1929 79½ | 88½  | 82   | 6.14      |
| Rn City 8s, '50 88½    | 95   | 84   | 5.98      |
| St P cv 4½s, '22 94½   | 102½ | 91   | 5.38      |
| Erie gen 4s, '96 64½   | 73½  | 61   | 6.38      |

Last three issues are now selling below the low prices of 1914. St. Paul convertibles have been affected by decline in the stock.

## READJUSTMENT IN DOMESTIC TRADE

Second half of 1917 begins with various uncertainties in evidence in the domestic business situation and with many economic problems still to be met and further changes affected, says R. G. Dun's weekly review of trade conditions. Yet the absence of conspicuous unsettlement during the present period of readjustment, with failures relatively moderate, has indicated that business and finance rest on a solid basis, and confidence remains the predominant sentiment, continues Dun's.

The question of prices compels general attention, and doubts about the future of certain of the leading markets tend to induce hesitancy and waiting in many quarters and cause some degree of uneasiness.

Not a few important commodities as was expected, have attained an even more extraordinary position and, where supplies are needed with especial urgency, exceptional offers are made for rush shipments. Such deliveries, however, are not often possible with the handicaps of shortage of raw materials and labor and of transportation delays continuing, and in all cases the requirements of private interests are subordinate to those of the Government, which increase and become more diversified.

## BONDS

LEE, HIGGINSON & Co

60 Congress Street

BOSTON



## SOUTHERN CUBAN SUGAR

New Industry Expected to Make Southern Plants Profitable Competitors of Refineries of East and West

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A new phase of the Louisiana sugar industry that promises to put every large sugar house in the State into active and profitable competition with the big sugar refineries of the eastern and western coasts has developed within the last few months, says the Item. Indicating what may be commonly expected in the future, was the sale recently of 4,000,000 pounds of sugar refined from Cuban raw sugar at the reserve mill of the Leon Godchaux Company and disposed of in competition to the American Sugar Refining Company and the Colonial refinery.

The contract was let to the lowest bidder, and delivery was made at Atlanta. Five sugar houses have been refining Cuban sugars during the last few months, and others are preparing to enter the new field. Sugars that were bought in Cuba around five cents a pound were put through the clarifying and granulating processes commonly practiced in Louisiana sugar houses and then marketed around 8 cents.

The substitution of rice waste char for bone black in refining, which process has just been declared a success by the sugar experiment station, probably will be given a tryout at one of these mills within a short time, and is expected to add greatly to the advantage of the Louisiana producers. Bone black has not been used in the Louisiana mills, as it was too expensive to handle at a profit. The new process is only one-fifth as expensive, however, and the Louisiana mills can be equipped for its use at a very small expense.

The mills that are now refining Cuban sugar are the Reserve mill of the Godchaux interests; Oak Lawn mill, operated by Leon Isarel & Co., a coffee concern of New York; Sterling, owned by C. S. Mathews, being operated by J. L. Aron Company, another coffee concern in New York; Sterling refinery, owned and operated by Frank L. Williams, and Wilbert's Myrtle Grove mill, which is also operated by the Aron Company.

The new branch of the sugar industry thus opened to the Louisiana producer has another great value in that it will save him thousands of dollars each year on machinery. Heretofore, Louisiana mills have remained idle for three-fourths of the year, and the resulting depreciation has been one of the greatest expenses borne by the producer. As machinery appreciates when idle.

The representative of one of the biggest sugar machinery companies in the country recently told the owner of a big Louisiana mill that it would pay him to operate his sugar house at a loss rather than allow it to remain idle. This situation is largely due to the war, which has caused such great increases in the prices of machinery of all kinds, and made delivery uncertain because of piled-up orders.

Heretofore the sugar planter in Louisiana has only been in the market from the first of the year until he has disposed of his product. About 300,000 tons of sugar are produced in the State each year. The United States consumes 4,500,000 tons of sugar each year, so the Louisiana crop has been consumed quickly. It is usually disposed of before the Cuban crop comes on the market in the late spring and early summer.

With sugar selling around 8 cents a pound, it will be profitable for the sugar planter to import Cuban raw sugars and put them through the clarifying process that has long been in vogue in a large number of Louisiana mills. The machinery that has before been idle can then be kept in use without added expense except for the labor to operate it.

After overhauling his machinery at the end of the grinding season, or the first of the year, the planter can import his raw sugars from Cuba and keep in the market as long as he can import sugar from Cuba. By means of the rice waste char he will be able to produce as highly refined an article as the largest and best refiners. The bone black process has been used only in the large refineries. With this product he will be able to meet the refiners on their own grounds for the year around.

The planters, too, if existing conditions hold through the war, will be able, as long as it lasts, to hold a great advantage over the refiners in that they are equipped to produce their own raw sugars from their own fields. Putting it another way, their profits from the summer refining of Cuban sugars can be used to wipe out field expenses, which would be the same if the mills were not in operation.

The value of last year's crop has been roughly estimated at \$40,000,000, and, aside from the profit that will be realized this year on the refining of Cuban sugar, the 1917 crop will probably reach \$55,000,000 or \$60,000,000. This does not take into consideration either the increase that is possible by the general use of the waste rice straw char for clarifying.

**TRIAL OF ANARCHISTS**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The jury which will hear the evidence in the trial of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, anarchists, charged with conspiring to interfere with the selective draft law, has been completed in the United States District Court here. The trial will begin next Monday.

**CITY CONTROL OF STREET CARS**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Steps to acquire control or ownership of surface

railway lines in this city will be determined by the corporation council, through authority conferred by a resolution unanimously adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The resolution was introduced on the ground that officials of the surface roads stated that unless increased fares are granted the roads are in danger of disintegration.

### SHIPPING NEWS

Mackerel arrivals were the only vessels at the fish pier today, the str Orion having 30,000 pounds small and tinker mackerel, and 18 bbls salted, while the schr Lottie Merchant had 60,000 pounds large and medium mackerel. Wholesale dealers' prices for large and medium were 10 cents per pound, tinkers 5 1/2. This is the first trip of tinkers landed this season, and marks the beginning of the mackerel catch nearby waters.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Str Bessie Dugan 1000 pounds fresh mackerel, small boats with 400 bbls herring, and a British schooner with salt cod not yet reported.

## BARLESS HOTELS GET BEST TRADE

President of Rotarian Club of Ft. Smith, Ark., Tells of Experience in His State Under Bone Dry Rule

TORONTO, Ont.—Inquiries made by the Toronto Rotary Club among the Rotarians of the United States on the hotel accommodation question, are bringing a great deal of valuable information, says the News. Officials of the American Rotary clubs are showing keen interest in the Toronto campaign for improved hotel accommodation, and several of them offer friendly criticism of this city for its inadequate hotel system.

J. H. Kirkpatrick, president of the Rotary Club of Ft. Smith, Ark., says: "With an observation in three states in a very personal way, and in a large number of other states in a less personal touch, that I am firmly convinced that every reason urged for liquor, in any form, in any place, is only an excuse, formed and propagated by those who have it for sale."

"Experience in the State in which I live is typical. The liquor question is always the same, and what is true in the city of Ft. Smith is true of every city, everywhere. The argument for a bar in a wet town is that the patronage will go to the wet hotel. It is true that the thirsty ones will go there, but it has become true that the thirsty ones are not the ones who are profitable customers for hotels or any other business. They are persons who have the poorer jobs and lower salaries."

"It is literally true that in wet territory the hotel without a bar can charge twice the price for accommodation that the wet hotel can charge, and attract the better class of patrons and can make money because it attracts the better class of patrons. The whole State of Arkansas has recently gone dry. The result which was prophesied has not come to pass. Men said that our city would go backward, that grass would grow in the streets, that empty houses would line the thoroughfares, that factories would close down, and that severe business depression would result."

"The opposite has been true. Two years ago, when the saloons were open, empty houses were numerous; they were to be found on every street. The better class of houses were empty—no renters or purchasers. A good many business houses were for rent, in addition to those that were empty before the saloons closed, the houses in which the saloons were doing business (and they numbered about 25) were made vacant in a day. The homes in which the saloonkeepers and bartenders lived were also vacated."

"Yet the result has been that every business house fit for occupancy has been filled, and new ones are being built constantly. The homes have been filled, and in half an hour's ride in an automobile you will see 100 new homes being built. Household goods are stored, waiting for houses to become empty, that the family may move in. Ten or twelve new factories and smelters have been built, much more than doubling the pay rolls of the city."

### CHANCE FOR FIELD WORKERS

PEORIA, Ill.—Any man who is willing to work can find an opportunity to make himself useful this summer, according to a Tazewell County Farm Bureau letter to the Star. Over a dozen farm bureau members, the letter goes on, have recently been looking for men to help cultivate corn. A good many men who do not plan to do any field work have gone into the corn fields. Some of these men are working on farms operated by their sons and others are helping out their tenants. One retired farmer whose tenant had all the help he needed was helping another man in the neighborhood.

### BAGGAGE ON RUNNING BOARDS

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—The practice among hawking automobiles here of carrying trunks and baggage on the running board is mentioned in the Palm Beach Post as meeting with the disfavor of city officials. Mayor W. A. Dutch has expressed himself in favor of an ordinance regulating or entirely prohibiting baggage being carried on running boards by "jitneys," and has declared that he will endeavor to have the City Council pass such a law.

**C. L. BURRILL SEEKS REELECTION**  
Charles L. Burrill, State Treasurer, today took out papers to be circulated for renomination. He is the first candidate for State office to take out nomination papers this year.

## COMPARISON OF RAILWAY METHOD

State Owned Lines Compare Unfavorably With Private Enterprises of Canada and United States, Says Expert

VANCOUVER, B. C.—In the three cardinal features—development of country traversed, cost of service to the public, and wages paid to employees—the State-owned railway systems, even those of Australasia, compare unfavorably with the privately owned railways of Canada and the United States, says the Sun.

The railways of North America give the cheapest railway service in the world, and the wages of North American trainmen are the highest of which there is any record. That Canadian employees prefer private ownership to ownership and operation by the State, has recently been demonstrated in the case of the Canadian Northern.

The only country with State-owned and operated railways to which economists point with any degree of assurance is Germany. The reasons for success there and the reasons presaging a lack of success in democracies are given by W. A. Acworth, the British representative on the International board of inquiry into the Canadian railway situation, who, in speaking of the English railways, said recently:

"Now, I am no foe of Government railways. On the contrary, I believe that in countries with a population less self-reliant than our own, such a policy is necessary. In a country with a bureaucracy as well trained and as well organized as that of Prussia, it may even be desirable. Nay, more, I am not concerned to deny that even here State purchase might do something to bring up the worst railway services more nearly to the level of the best. But a careful study of the evidence has convinced me that in the long run State control ends in keeping down the best to the level of the worst, and that taking them all for all, the private railway companies of England and the United States have served the public better than the Government railways of the Continent, or of our Australian colonies, and which is still more to the point, are likely to serve it better in the future."

"The employees in 1913 on the railways of Germany numbered 785,466 and were paid, on the average, 40s. 9d. per year, 38 per cent of the gross earnings. In Germany, all classes of freight considered, 1-1-3 cents, or 13 mills, were collected for each ton of goods moved one mile."

In Canada, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915—the figures are used because they were those compiled from official records by the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, Chicago—the employees numbered 124,132, who received on the average \$727 per year, more than 45 per cent of the gross earnings. Yet in Canada the railways collected only 7.51 mills, or about three-quarters of a cent for each ton of freight moved one mile. The rate charged in the United States for similar service in 1915 was 7.380 mills, or about one-eighth of a mill less per ton than in Canada."

In Australasia, where are established the only democracies constitutionally comparable with Canada, the railway situation is exceedingly complicated, and the conditions—revenues collected and wages paid—vary in each division of the island continent."

New South Wales in 1914-15 had 4657 miles of railway, and 244,515 employees, exclusive of some 1500 with the expeditionary forces. The State received 1.90 cents, or nearly 20 mills for each ton of freight moved one mile (and in addition there are terminal receipts per ton of 23-1-3 cents), and paid each employee on the average \$741. Without counting in the terminal charges at all this 1.90 cents per ton per mile constitutes an increase of 1-5 of a cent upon the figures for 1914. The railways of New South Wales comprise the only standard-gauge system in Australasia."

Queensland in 1914-15 had 4730 miles of railway of 3-ft.-foot gauge. In addition there were some 400 miles of line in private hands and operated by local authorities and companies. The statistics do not say how much Queensland collects for each ton of freight. But this State pays to its 11,267 railway employees a little less than \$650 per year each."

South Australia in 1914-15 had 2026 miles of railway, of which more than 1100 miles were 3-ft.-foot gauge and the remainder 5 feet 3 inches. In 1915, the employees numbered 10,182, and the average wages paid were \$412.95 per year. The railways of South Australia charge 2.12 cents, or more than 20 mills for moving each ton of freight a mile, an increase of more than 1/4 of a cent per ton upon the figures of 1914."

Western Australia in 1914-15 had 3096 miles of railway, entirely 3-ft. gauge. There were employed 8148 persons, and the average wages paid were \$790.50 per year. In this system, also, it is not shown how much the railway collects for each ton of freight carried one mile."

Victoria in 1914-15 had 3848 miles of railway, 122 miles of which is 2 1/2 ft. gauge and 3726 miles 5 feet 3 inches. The statistics do not show how much this State charges for moving freight, but point out that it pays its employees on the average \$660.73 per year."

New Zealand in 1913-14 had 2861 miles of railway entirely 3-ft. gauge. Employees numbered 14,176 and the average wages paid was \$675.25. The statistics do not show the details of the revenues obtained for moving freight."

The wages paid on the Australasian systems vary, and the average for the six divisions in 1914-15 compared with

the \$727 the average paid in wages in Canada in 1915.

In Canada, the enterprise of the railways has broken up the country into farms. In Australia there are ranches many thousands of square miles in extent, and the exports of wheat apparently tell the story of the failure of the Australian railways to stimulate general farming activities.

### REAL ESTATE

The Mercantile property at 119-121 Summer Street, on 5263 square feet of land extending through to 14 to 20 Lincoln Street, reported yesterday as purchased by Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington, has this day been resold by them through the office of C. W. Whittey & Bro. to Robert H. Gardner, Alfred Bowditch and Ellerton P. Whitney, trustees of William Lawrence Real Estate Trust. The property is assessed for a total of \$269,500. In connection with this sale the same brokers have sold to Messrs. Holdsworth and Farrington for the trustees of the William Lawrence Real Estate Trust, property situated 83-5 State Street assessed for \$167,000.

### BROOKLINE TRANSACTIONS

The new frame dwelling house and 6300 square feet of land at 238 Clark Road, Brookline, has been sold for the Beacon Mortgage and Realty Company to Guy D. Tobey, title passing through Frances I. Welch. The land is assessed on a valuation of \$1700. The Beacon Mortgage and Realty Company also sold to Martha T. Tobey the frame dwelling house and 6900 square feet of land at 238 Clark Road. This lot is also taxed on \$1700. The houses have not yet been assessed, but the properties are valued at \$10,000 each.

In connection with the above transaction, Guy T. Tobey has sold the property at 6 Beals Street, Brookline, to the Beacon Mortgage and Realty Company. This is a three-story brick and stone building and 3254 square feet of land all taxed for \$14,200, of which \$3200 is on the land. William M. Ambler gave the deed.

Guy D. Tobey also sells the three-story brick and stone apartment house and 2666 square feet of land at 23 Stratmore Road, assessed together for \$14,500, of which \$2500 is on the land. Deed was given by Edward W. Fuller to the Beacon Mortgage and Realty Company.

Mary A. Fenness purchased the property at 289 Tappan Street, consisting of a two-family house and about 10,000 square feet of land, assessed for \$12,000, of which the land carries \$4000. Charles J. Schreffren gave title. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were brokers in these sales.

### SALES IN THE NEWTONS

The new frame house with garage situated at 15 Alden Street, Newton Center, has been sold by Ernest W. Paine to R. S. Wilson, who buys for a home. The property being new is not yet assessed but is valued by the builder at \$10,000.

The sale of property at 261 Commonwealth Avenue, Newton Center, is reported. R. G. Crosby conveying to Bertha L. Evans. This property is also new and not yet assessed, but valued by the builder at \$13,500. In part payment R. G. Crosby takes title to the two-family frame house situated at 39-41 Russell Street, Brookline, which is assessed for \$14,200.

Final papers have gone to record from A. Dudley Dowd to Augustus White, purchaser of the new stucco house, together with 2600 square feet of land situated 33 Trinity Street, Newton Center. The property being new is not yet assessed, but is valued by the owner at \$9500.

Sale of property at 1065 Walnut Street, Newton Highlands, is reported. Anna Ritchie conveying to Sadie M. Ray. This estate consists of a frame house with 19,175 square feet of land and carries a total assessment of \$7000. William J. Cozens & Son represented the grantor. These sales were negotiated through the office of Neal & Co., Newton.

### SALE IN JAMAICA PLAIN

The Colonial Realty Trust has sold the property at 34 Moraine Street, Jamaica Plain, which consists of a new two-family house and 5300 square feet of land. The property being new is not taxed, but the land is assessed for \$2000. The new owner, Vincent Keenan, already occupies the property. Robert T. Fowler was the broker.

### SALE IN WAYLAND

Frederick H. Fowler has sold his house, barn and about one acre of land Concord Road, Wayland Village, to Arthur R. Havener of Waltham. The new purchaser has already taken possession. Poole & Bigelow negotiated this sale.

### SOUTH END PROPERTY SOLD

Margaret M. Dixon has sold her five-story brick well fronted dwelling at 336 Shawmut Avenue, South End, to John George. This property runs through to Pelham Place. The total assessed valuation is \$8800, of which \$3800 is on 1953 square feet of land. James H. Brennan, 60 State Street, was the broker.

Papers have this day gone to record transferring from Louville V. Niles to George F. French, title on the St. Cloud Hotel property, which is a five-story stone front building located 665 to 669 Tremont Street, corner of Union Park Street, also extending through to the corner of Montgomery Street, South End. There is a land area of 3900 square feet, all occupied, valued at \$29,000 and included in the \$82,000 assessment.

### COUNTRY ESTATES AND FARMS

Norman P. Corbett has sold his estate on June Street, Worcester, comprising 5 1/2 acres of land, also a nine-room house and usual set of outbuildings. The purchaser is D. H. Wood. Julia N. Powers sold her estate at 1 Wayne Terrace, Worcester, being an eight-room house with improvements

## REAL ESTATE, ROOMS, ETC.

**HOTELS**  
**ATLANTIC HOUSE**  
ATLANTIC HILL  
**NANTASKET BEACH**  
NOW OPEN  
RATES \$5 UPWARDS.  
20 MILES FROM BOSTON

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.**  
FOR RENT—A good summer and winter boarding place, one of the best situations in Northern New England; located on the main street on direct route for mountain tourist trade north, south, east and west; now being remodeled; steam heat, electric lights, modern plumbing and bath rooms; ready for occupancy about Aug. 1. For further information apply to SAMUEL J. MATSON or ARTHUR R. BROOKS, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

**GOOD OPENINGS**—Wanted, shoemaker, harness maker, tailor, laundry, carriage painter; bandmen, solo cornet, clarinet, slide drums, trombone and solo alto players. Address J. F. BRUSH, Forest, P. O. Box 493 N. Ont., Canada.

**FOR SALE**—Only kodak and art shop in all California; one of the best situations in Northern New England; located on the main street on direct route for mountain tourist trade north, south, east and west; now being remodeled; steam heat, electric lights, modern plumbing and bath rooms; ready for occupancy about Aug. 1. For further information apply to SAMUEL J. MATSON or ARTHUR R. BROOKS, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

### REAL ESTATE—MASSACHUSETTS

**FOR SALE**—Restricted building lot, 132 x 72 ft., on Livingston st., Pittsfield, Mass. E. G. Bern, Box 213, Schenectady, N. Y.

and 3000 square feet of land. The purchaser is Harry L. Ball.

George H. Fernald has sold his estate 13 Stings Street, Worcester, which is a 10-room frame dwelling with modern improvements and 5500 square feet of land. The purchaser is Ida M. McKenzie.

The 63-acre farm of Margaret T. Odum, situated about one mile east from East Douglas village, has been sold to Ernest A. Lincoln of Worcester. There is a seven-room frame house, large barn and several outbuildings, also a variety of fruit trees and about 50 acres of fine, growing timber. The new owner will occupy the property for a home at an early date. The Edward T. Harrington Company were brokers in these sales.

### PURCHASES IN BACK BAY

Waltham Pierce has purchased the Charles W. Hubbard property at 79 Bay State Road, between Raleigh and Deerfield streets, Back Bay. The estate consists of a five-story and basement well-front brick residence and 3250 square feet of land, assessed for \$46,000, which includes \$14,600 on the land.

George F. French purchased from Louville V. Niles the four-story brick dwelling and 3130 square feet of land, situated 619 Commonwealth Avenue. The property is assessed for \$23,000, and the land value is \$8600 of that amount.

Phillips Ketchum has taken title to a portion of the Henry Lee Estate on the corner of Commonwealth and Massachusetts avenues, being vacant land adjoining the Harvard Club of Boston, deed coming through William J. Stober. The total assessed value of this estate including the Sherman Building on the corner of Newbury Street, amounts to \$431,000. The entire 21-39 square feet of the Lee estate is assessed for \$363,600.

### DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

One of the largest transactions put through in past years in Dorchester has just been closed and deeds placed on record today. The Dorchester Trust Company of Uphams Corner, Dorchester, purchased from Martha H. Dyer about 31,894 square feet of land, being the Columbia Road frontage, principally, of her land, some of which extends back to Wilber Street. It is the intention of the Dorchester Trust Company to erect a substantial building on 8251 square feet of this land next to Methodist Church on Columbia Road. The balance of the purchase, amounting to 23,643 square feet of land, has been sold to the Uphams Corner Theater Company, a new syndicate organized for the erection of a theater, with stages on the ground floor, that is estimated to cost upward of \$300,000. Martha H. Dyer retains possession of the house and nearly 16,000 square feet of land in the rear.

The offices of S. W. Keene & Son and C. T. Greenwood jointly report that through their offices they have traded five three-family brick houses at 495-503 Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury, carrying a total valuation of \$37,600, of which \$7500 is on the 15,000 square feet of land. The grantor was Edward W. Fuller and the purchaser Linda M. Swan, for investment. In exchange Mrs. Swan conveys to Edward W. Fuller the two detached three-family houses located 353-357 Columbia Road, Dorchester, carrying a total valuation of \$17,300 of which \$3300 is on the 10,900 square feet of land. Also included in this conveyance is the three-family frame house 137 Geneva Avenue, off Columbia Road, carrying a total valuation of \$7100, of which \$1300 is on the 1375 square feet of land.

### BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Wolton Rd. 3, rear, Ward 25; Louis Pign. Silverman Eng. & Co.; back garage. Commonwealth Ave. 160, Ward 8; Ada M. Davis; alter hotel.

Chelsea St. 40, Ward 2; Michael Famosi, M. J. Mastrangelo; alter store and dwelling.

Blossom St. 41-42, Ward 5; City of Boston, F. J. Driscoll; alter school.

Congress St. 344, Ward 9; City of Boston, Joseph Maguinness; alter engine house.

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RATES \$5 UPWARDS.  
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## REAL ESTATE, HOUSEHOLD NEEDS, CHICAGO, NEW YORK, ETC.

## REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

## LEMON LAND

I offer the good kind, land that has value, and this value is practically sure to increase within a short time as this vicinity is experiencing a wonderful growth. No experiment as to character of soil. Some parcels have exceptionally fine building sites in a country world-famed for views. Only a few moments' drive from a city of 20,000, celebrated as the home of people of culture and refinement. The investment would be from \$10,000 up according to location and size. I also offer city and suburban home sites in great variety. J. L. HURLBUT, Santa Barbara, California.

FOR SALE—A farm of 530 acres in the largest dairy section of the state; fronting a mile and half on the Tuolumne river; a beautiful navigable stream; fully equipped with large producing dairy and hog; 400 acres irrigated and balance rich alluvial river bottom land; this property, when development work is fully completed, will make one of the finest dairy and stock ranches in state, and admirably situated for country home with ideal surroundings; telephone; electricity soon to be installed, and two highways now being constructed. Correspondence solicited. F. L. LATHROP, Mgr., Route D, Box 128, Modesto, California.

## Popular Tourist Hotel

FOR SALE in Southern California, 70 miles from Los Angeles, among orange trees; fully furnished and in operation; 45 guest rooms, dining accommodations for 60; garages; \$5000 indirect heating plant; thermal terms. Owner retiring from business. Address MISS SPOON, 92 GAINSBOROUGH ST., Suite 3, Boston. Tel. Back Bay 1967-M.

## REAL ESTATE—WISCONSIN

FOR SALE—Old homestead now used as a summer home in Oconto, Northern Wisconsin; 7-room furnished house, large yard, fine shade and fruit trees; about 100 acres from the Oconto river, which empties into Green Bay, 1 1/2 miles away; boating, bathing and berrying; 7 hours' ride from Chicago, on C. & N. W. Ry.; a fine place to spend a quiet summer. Price reasonable. Ad. A. 46, Monitor, 1313 Gas Bldg., Chicago.

## REAL ESTATE—CONNECTICUT

## Gentleman's Estate

FOR SALE OR TO LET  
WOODSTOCK, CONN., 100 acres of land beautifully situated in midst of charming country; large modern house; all improvements; 2 miles from Putnam. WILLIAM ORDWAY PARKHILL, care E. C. Moran, Putnam, Conn.

## JEWELERS

## Emblem Jewelry

J. C. Derby Company  
(Incorporated)  
38 No. Main Street, CONCORD, N. H.  
Illustrated catalog on request.

ORIGINAL DESIGNS  
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY

Repairing and Remounting  
Cash paid for old and precious stones.  
ESTHER NUREMBERG, 123 Tremont St.,  
Opp. Park St. Church, Boston

COLUMBIA—JEWELER  
Watch and Clock Repairing  
1422 Mass. Ave., Harvard Square  
Cambridge, Mass., Tel. 3343

JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH  
W. E. TAYLOR, 200 N. W. 10th St.,  
15 years with Smith-Patterson Co.

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MODERATE  
Florist PRICES

COMLEY, 6 Park St.  
Tel. Haymarket 64 and 90, Lexington 64-W.

## FLOWERS

Table decorations a specialty; estimates given. MRS. MERRILL, 1314 Beacon St.,  
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## Your Family Coat of Arms

Correctly done in Water  
Color on Japanese Parchment.  
1134 1/2 Ave., Tel. 3300

NATHAN VAN PATTEN  
Specialist in Heraldry  
BROOKLINE, MASS.

## MEN'S SPECIALTIES

MEN'S UNDERWEAR BY MAIL  
B. V. D. Carter, Cooper, Peppers, Porok, Hatch, one-button, two-button, etc. Best goods at lowest prices.  
For anything in Men's Wear send to  
PERKINS & HOLLIS CO.,  
Brookline, Mass.

## HATTERS

WILLIAM R. HAND, 44 La Grange St.,  
Boston. Straw and Panama hats bleached and retinted. Soft, stiff, all an opals hats cleaned and repaired; bands and bindings all widths and shapes put on while you wait.

## SUMMER BOARD

BOARDS WANTED—Priv. home, modern conv. excel. table, fresh vegetables, in center of town near Forest Hills, near Beach. Mary C. Toppin, Hampton, N. H.

"FOLOMBALE" at Onset. Waterfront. Desirable rooms, pleasant. Ideal spot. Mrs. Wellington, Box 581, Onset, Mass.

KEARBAUGH, N. H.—Kearbaugh rooms with good board and attentive if desired. Address P. O. Box 73, Kearbaugh.

## ARTS AND CRAFTS

JOHN H. TEARLE CO.  
7 Wyoming St., Roxbury  
Mail orders solicited. Tel. Rox. 3578.  
Picture, book, and stationery. Reference Holders and Leather Cases. Catalogue.

## EDUCATIONAL

Commercial Branches  
Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Business English, Gregg shorthand. Business experience with best schools in United States. Phone H. K. 6000. M. E. L. B., 277 Humboldt Ave., Bethany.

## TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS RENTED  
Lowest rates for models. Free ribbon and repair. American Writing Machine Co., 100 State St., Tel. Main 166.

RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, up to \$3 cash, bal. monthly; rentals \$1 up. Office Appliances Co., 191 Devonshire St., Boston.

## BUILDING AND REPAIRING

WHITCOMB & KAVANAUGH CO.  
BUILDING CONTRACTOR CO.  
8 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.  
Tel. Hay. 1468 and Hay. 1166

## LOCKSMITHING AND REPAIRING

TAKE KEYS 20c; up, clean \$1 day; repairing a specialty. M. FRIEDBERG, Electrician and Locksmith, 240 Massachusetts Ave.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST  
SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Fifth Avenue, New York City, Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Christian Science." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## Maurice Waist Shop

GEORGE G. BEAN, Proprietor

The future home of The Dainty Waist SHOP will be located at 16 Winter Street on the fourth floor.

Many waists which were sold at \$7.50 are now \$5, and those at \$10 for \$7.50. Lower priced goods will be shown on the first floor.

## Dunham Bros.

Fancy Voile Dresses...\$5.00

Samples of  
TAFETTA SILK SUITS  
\$20.00

INEXPENSIVE SILK DRESSES  
\$10.75 \$12.75 \$14.75  
We save You 25%

87 Summer Street, Boston

Upstairs. Telephone Beach 2771  
Samples of expense makes our low prices. Take elevator.

MISS B. W. LOGAN—SPENCER CORSET  
A special design for each customer, front, back laced. Awarded Gold Medal at Panama-Pacific Exposition. 462 Boylston St., Room 210, Boston.

Shop of Personal Service  
MRS. J. M. MORRISON  
Corsets for All Occasions  
462 Boylston Street, Boston

DRESSMAKING  
DRESSMAKER wants engagements in families during July, August and children's summer dresses a specialty; excellent references; expert with patterns. Address B-235, Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MALE  
WANTED—Experienced young man to manage men's specialty clothes shop; also live, active clerk; give exp. age and salary wanted. Add. ROBINSON'S CLOTHES SHOP, Peel and St. Catherine sts., Montreal, Quebec.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER—Man with general knowledge of the business; write giving qualifications, salary expected, etc. A-6, Monitor, Office, Boston.

SHIPPER and stock clerk in steam-fitting shop; working conditions good; opportunity to advance. W-4, Monitor, Boston.

FIRST-CLASS steamfitters; union conditions and wages; steady work; not simply for heating season. V-9, Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE  
WANTED—Capable maid for general housework; Protestant with references; small family; 24 hours; permanent. N. Y. address 25 Condit Ave., Glens Falls, N. Y.

CHILD'S NURSE—Exp. for young boy; go to seashore; good home; call at once. CHARTER, 1947 Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Maid for general housework in 5-room apt. Call after 7 p. m., Apt. 7, 250 44th St., Brooklyn, New York.

ROBINWOOD AVE., 72, Jamaica Plain—Wanted: word. MRS. MOULTON, Tel. 1529-M, Jamaica.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE  
AUDITOR, accountant, systematizer now employed at \$40 weekly; desire similar position which will enable him to locate permanently in small city; young, single, surety bond in effect. Write Box H, 511a Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

High Class Commission Salesman  
desires thoroughly tested, meritorious proposition for summer or permanent. Box A-266, Monitor, Office, Boston.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY man wishes paid for summer as res. tutor or companion. North, 23rd St., Wash. and N. Y. Ave.

CHAUFFEUR and general man wants position; best refs. from first class families. P. Carroll, 474 Brookline Ave., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE  
WANTED—BY A WOMAN OF ARTISTIC ABILITY, POSITION AS CHIMNEY SWEEP. THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL. APPLY BOX 134, MONITOR OFFICE, BOSTON.

GOVERNNESS or Companion—Quiet nature and very fond of children; small children preferred; companion to adult; exp. traveler. M-20, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

ASSISTANT companion or mother's helper, 40 accompany family to coast or mountain. Gen. Delivery, Springfield, Mass.

ATTENDANT, refined young Protestant desired position; reference as to character and ability. Box B-206, Monitor, Boston.

POST, as working housekeeper or general housework in or near Boston. Miss Agnes Weston, 101, Huntington Ave., Boston.

EXPERIENCED WOMAN desires situation as companion-attendant; good leader; 40 years of age. Box E-151, Monitor, Office, Boston.

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper-cashier desires employment part time. At ref. Mary Berkman, 1335 Republic Bldg., Chicago, Harr. 3608.

COLORADO WOMAN desires laundry at home. Good references. MRS. G. GREY, 1818, 11 Westminster St., Boston, Mass.

POSITION with lady part time, secretary or stenographic work; best references. Address Box 258, Monitor, Office, Boston.

## LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
Constitutional Convention, State House, Boston, June 28, 1917. The Committee on the Judiciary will give a hearing to parties interested in the question of preparation of the constitution, to be held at the State House, Boston, on July 2, at 10:30 o'clock. A. M. JAMES M. MORSE, Chairman. HENRY C. STONE, Secretary of the Committee.

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# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Women's Work for a Musical America

"Clubwomen all over the United States are much interested in an attempt to make America a truly musical nation, and they are cooperating with every musical interest in the country which stands for what you might call the uplift of music and the general culture of the people," so Mrs. William D. Steele, chairman of music for the General Federation of Women's Clubs, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, speaking of the work which she and the 48 chairmen of music of the various state federations of women's clubs have planned out for themselves.

"First," she began, "we aim to make music an accredited study in our schools, just as much as arithmetic, grammar, spelling and such branches of education. However, we can never bring this about to the high degree that we expect and desire until the teacher of music outside the school is made to teach on the same basis as the teacher within the school—that is, until she, too, has had a satisfactory training and has earned a diploma for her work. One Western State, either Washington or Oregon, I think, has such a law or requirement. Texas, too, I believe, has standardized music in her high schools, and many schools all over the country are now giving credit for work in music.

"The standardization of music is absolutely essential to the musical progress of this country, in my opinion, and in that of many others who have the subject at heart. And we cannot see why music should not be an elective study in our schools, just as are many other branches. That would be fostering the musical talent of the land, giving it a chance. Why should a gifted child be obliged to give up the regular school curriculum, because he has not time enough to put on his music outside of school hours? It would seem so much more sensible to allow him to elect music as a regular study in school, be credited for it and allowed and helped to group about it such other studies as he most needs for his broadest culture and education. That I think is a problem for every mother, every woman in the home, to think over seriously and carefully. It does seem such a shame to make a child take a lot of what you might call 'ungrateful' studies in which he may not succeed. We consider one great part of the work for us to do is to put the talent for music on the map, as it were, of the educational world. Let us form orchestras and glee clubs in the schools, too, as many as possible. We want a nation of music readers."

"As for the teachers, they are obliged to qualify themselves to pass examinations in many other subjects before they are permitted to teach—why should the women of the land hand over their children to young girls or older women, perhaps, who may be able to play fairly pleasingly and who want to earn a few pennies by imparting their knowledge to others? Let us give the children the best that there is, and a standardized best at that."

"It is my firm belief that every one can sing, and that we are a musical people, even if we have not a background of 600 years or more of folk songs behind us. To be sure, our respected Pilgrim fathers did their best to crush out our love of music, but, fortunately, they did not succeed. Many of us who are not particularly interested in music like it, and, as I say, I believe that we all can sing, even if we have not all grand opera voices. And, in spite of our lack of folk songs, we have really a surprisingly large number of what one might call popular songs—I do not mean by that the 'catchy' song of the moment,

but songs which have pleased people for many years.

"Another branch of the work that our musical section of the General Federation is carrying on vigorously is the collecting of the songs that have been favorites in various localities and the getting together of the people to sing them in community choruses. Each State is busy gathering her songs and already the progress is exceedingly interesting. The Southern States, for example, have a large number of wonderful camp meeting songs which their Negroes have sung for long years, 'spirituals,' they are called. The Border States have an entirely different music; they have many Spanish songs and weird Indian chants. From the great plains and hills of the West come the cowboy songs. Then we have what are known as the 'lonesome songs' of the Kentucky and Tennessee mountains, and, down in New Orleans, the old songs in patois of the French Creoles. These are but few, however, of the many that we have. Our folk songs, if we may apply that term to these melodies, are not like the vintage songs of France, for instance, indigenous to the soil, as it were, but they are peculiar to a section, the songs that have pleased the people there.

"Community singing really originated, in this country, in the West; a woman out there called a number of people together to sing the songs they knew and called it a 'community sing.' Some time ago I started community singing in my home in Missouri. I began with the 'Peer Gyn' suite, told the people the story of it, then had them sing it, and they loved it all. We followed that with pure American songs, the 'Suwanee River' first. Everybody knew the tune, but far from all knew the words. I had foreseen that, however, and had had slips printed with the words of that and other old favorites. Everybody joined in with a will, and, before long, they were meeting regularly, singing splendid things, and delighting in it. When people come to enjoy music in that way, they will not vote against taxes to put it in the schools."

"Some states, Wisconsin and Kansas among them, are putting victrolas in the schools, making a regular network of music-producing instruments all over the State. That has an excellent effect on music in the homes, too. If the children learn to love it in the school, they will demand it at home, and all that will help us in building up a musical America.

"Our committee does not neglect study work; we prepare hundreds of programs for clubs every year. This year they take up the study of American composers and their works. We opened the year's study with the patriotic music of this country, and before next January we expect every woman in the land to know the words and music of all of our patriotic songs. And we are hoping, some of us, that before long we shall have some of these rewritten, have better, more stirring patriotic words for many of those stirring tunes. And always, as I said, we are striving to make music a definite part of the American home and nation."

### Individual Omelettes

This recipe is sufficient for six people. Butter 6 baking cups and fill nearly 2-3 full with a mixture of breadcrumbs and cold meat, chopped very fine and well seasoned. Beat 2 or 3 eggs until light, add a pinch of salt and 1 cup of milk; stir this in well, then pour into the cups. Set the cups in a pan of hot water and bake until firm in the center. Turn out on hot plates, pour white sauce over each and garnish with sprigs of parsley.

## Women of Today in Japan

Women of Japan do not spend all their time and talents arranging flowers and embroidering beautiful kimonos, however much those of us who have never visited "The Flowery Kingdom" may think of those two occupations as employing the greater part of their days. The Japanese woman of these present times is marching straight ahead, keeping step as far as possible with her sisters of western lands. She, too, is finding her way into fields which have hitherto been supposed to be open to men only. A Japanese paper interested in the question recently estimated that the women of the country are engaged in no less than 64 occupations, which not so long ago were considered as belonging exclusively to men.

For example, Japanese women have gone into railroad work. They are occupying posts as cashiers, book-keepers and ticket sellers. The Imperial Railway Bureau is credited with employing some 4000 of them in such positions. The Imperial Arsenal, too, employs a number of women, but there the work is extremely hard. The banks are finding their services valuable, although they have not yet reached the point of paying them a good wage. Still they furnish their women employees with working clothes and lunches, in addition to their salaries. Two such institutions, the Bank of Japan and the Hypothec Bank, employ approximately 125 each. These women also share in the semiannual bonuses which are common features of the industrial and mercantile life of the country. Many women are employed in the telephone companies. Many more earn good wages by typewriting. In fact, the typists are said to have about the best positions of all. The salaries paid to actresses do not compare favorably with those to be had

by feminine members of that profession in western countries.

Women have found their way into professional fields as well; they have become journalists, novelists, musicians, artists and teachers. Also, they have become professors of the art of flower arrangement and ceremonies peculiar to their land. The school teachers are especially honored. In fact, they have to fill out their not munificent salaries with the respect and social recognition which is lavished upon them.

The leader in the education of women in Japan is Miss Umeko Tsuda, a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, who was one of the first five girls sent by the Government of her country to the United States to study. She is now principal of what is considered to be the best school for girls in all Japan. The courses of study there she models after the curriculum of her American alma mater, with both required courses and electives. Six hours a week are devoted to the study of English subjects, three hours to the study of the English language, and the other three to English literature.

Miss Tsuda founded her school some 16 years ago and, during that time, 224 pupils have been graduated from it. So high has been the standing maintained, that the Department of Education of the Empire grants them licenses to teach in its schools, without the formality of examinations. No other school is thus honored, so it is said. Over 80 of the graduates of this institution are now occupying posts as teachers in high schools and colleges of the land.

One Japanese woman is so interested in affairs of state that she sometimes takes a seat in the gallery when the Diet is in session and practically always, when her husband, who is the Prime Minister of the Nation, speaks. Not many of her countrywomen have yet adopted that custom, however.



Courtesy of Lane Bryant, New York

## A Simple Style in Bathing Suits

All wool jersey is one of the favorite materials for bathing suits this summer. For one thing, it is so porous that it may be quickly and easily wrung out and, instead of hanging in dejected, closely clinging folds, it fluffs out again cheerfully. Simplicity marks the smartest of the new beach, or rather, bathing costumes—somehow one associates beach apparel with the sort that is not made nor intended for wearing into the water. This wool jersey, which lends itself so admirably to garments of plain and simple cut, is quite equal to enduring good hard wear. The costume in the illustration is what is known as a one-piece suit. It is of the always popular navy blue, with a band of white jersey about two inches wide around the lower edge of the slightly full skirt; narrower bands of the white jersey finish off the V-neck and the armholes—there are no sleeves. The bloomers are attached to the skirt, and the whole costume is finished off

with a white girdle which is detachable. This girdle is a sash, about two inches wide, and is put through belt straps under the arms and tied loosely in front, its ends adorned with tassels. This suit is one of the popular and comfortable "slip on" models which, for greater convenience, buttons on the shoulder. And the Russian blouse cut, with no belt other than the loose sash, is as graceful as it is comfortable.

Bathing shoes may be had in high or low styles and in a variety of materials. These low ones in the illustration are simple shoes of black satin, with good serviceable canvas soles. They may be had in blue canvas or satin, in somewhat similar cut. The cap is of blue rubber, very plain, indeed, with a closely fitting band which may be drawn over all the hair, if wished. The sole trimming is a jaunty little rosette and tassel at one side, in a contrasting color, or in white.

## Sewing for the Summer Porch

"My summer sewing schedule is featuring table linen this year," she remarked, as she joined the group on the broad veranda. "I have brought a lot of linen up here with me, and I am going to devote my sewing time to the making of pretty, simple things for the dining room, napkins and tablecloths—not the usual large-sized variety, but the smaller, daintier kind used for supper, afternoon refreshment tables and for breakfast. Instead of hemming them, I am crocheting a narrow edge of mercerized cotton, with frequent picots for decoration. That I vary in several ways. For instance, here is my daintiest set. This is of a finer weave of linen than the rest, and I am making a small square of fine flat to adorn one corner of each of the napkins and a large square in the same design for each of the four corners of the square tablecloth."

"Don't you think that this wild rose spray is a dainty thing, particularly when crocheted in this rather fine thread? Of course, I cut my napkins perfectly square to begin with, drawing the threads to make sure, for I think that a crooked napkin is such an ugly thing, no matter how elaborately and beautifully it may be embroidered. Then I baste the square of lace carefully and evenly on the corner—and I am particular that the design points in the same direction in each napkin—and then buttonhole it on with the same thread that I used for crocheting the insert. Next I fold the tiniest hem possible all around the napkin, and baste or run it with stitches close enough together to hold it firmly, while I crochet a straight edge all about in single stitch, though you can use double, I suppose, if you wish, and make a picot about every inch. I do not cut out the linen from under the corner square until I have done the edge all around it, of course, not catching in the linen beneath it. That I think keeps the square form of the napkin better."

"Now here is another set that I have begun, also of white linen, and just a trifle heavier than the first. For this I am crocheting corners, triangular ones, as you see, with a conventional design. I cut the napkins square, as usual—about 12 inches—and baste the corner pieces on carefully, one to each napkin. Then I embroider them on in buttonhole stitch,

using the same sort of thread that I have used for crocheting the medallions, or rather, the lace corners. This is just as I finish off the other napkins, and I put the same sort of an edge on in precisely the same way, but it looks rather heavier because I use a heavier thread. I use a triangle, if such you would call it in this case, at each corner of the tablecloth, and crochet an edge on the cloth, just as on the little napkins."

"Then I am going to make a third set for porch luncheons particularly, of this heavy natural colored linen, what they call 'peasant linen.' I have not begun on this yet, but I think that I shall crochet square medallions of a natural color, and set them in, one in each corner of the cloth and one in one corner only of each napkin. Of course, if anyone wanted to go to all that work, she could decorate each corner of the napkins; for my part, I feel that one embellished section is sufficient. I think that I may put a slightly wider edge on this, just work out some simple design on the first row of single crochet. I have not decided yet."

"Also, I am thinking of embroidering a porch luncheon set in colors, putting bright reds and greens and blues on some natural colored linen, to use with a set of Brittany ware of which I am fond. I shall not put enough color on the linen to destroy the effect of the china, however, but I shall buttonhole the edges with the colors in small sections, and, perhaps, put some odd little design, a gayly plumed bird or something of the sort, in the corners. There is such a great variety of ways and means of decoration that do not demand too much time that it seems to me that there is no excuse for a woman's not having all the pretty table linen that she desires, if she has a little leisure for sewing each day."

"Centerpieces? Oh, I nearly forgot to tell you my plan about them. I make one extra napkin, just like the others, except that I decorate each of the four corners, and, when I want it, put it in the center of the cloth. That I like much better than some extraneous piece, and it makes a pretty setting for my bowl or vase of flowers as a rule, although I do not always use it—it all depends on my table decoration."

## Women and National Prohibition

"We women of the United States of America are just as able and willing to do our 'bit' in the great work of establishing democracy throughout the world as are the women of our Allies, and it seems to me that there is no more important question in connection with war preparation than that of national prohibition, because it is so closely connected with the problem of food conservation," said Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York State Women's Christian Temperance Union and vice-president at large of the national organization, discussing the present "dry" amendment to the food bill, now before the United States Senate, with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"It is our definite duty, it seems to me, to join the Grain Savers' League at once and take its pledge not to drink, buy, sell or give away any intoxicating liquor, as long as the war or the need for conserving the food supply shall last. I should like to call upon every woman in the country to refuse to use liquor of any sort in any way, neither socially, nor in cookery, nor as a false stimulant. Even the medical societies have said that there is no need for the use of alcoholic beverages of any sort. That means that the woman in the kitchen will refrain from using any variety of liquor whatsoever, not even the smallest spoonful for flavoring a pudding sauce or a jelly or in her summer's preserving. It is important that the women should rise to this present situation."

"We have been told that in the manufacture of intoxicating drinks enough pounds of grain were used last year to have provided a one-pound loaf of bread every day of the year to 11,000,000 men. Now Mr. Hoover is calling upon the housewives of this country to help save the grain, the wheat above all, to help feed our allies."

"We are ready to economize and substitute other foods for wheat and, of course, national prohibition is the one thing that we members of an association that is constantly fighting the liquor interests, want above all things. But we do not see why this economy should be practised by women only. Why not by men and women together? Is it fair to ask us to go without wheat flour, when perhaps some of us do not like rye and graham and corn meal, if the men still insist on using up grain for alcoholic drinks? Why should women, who are the greatest sufferers from the evil of drink, be asked to bear all the burden of this economy?"

"There is a question of fairness among the men as well. According to law, the soldier, the man wearing the uniform of the United States, is not allowed to buy any intoxicating drinks whatever. Is it fair, then, that the man who does not wear the uniform—the slacker—particularly should be allowed to purchase all he wants? If it is good, why should not both have it? If it is bad, why give it to any? England's three greatest enemies were Germany, Austria and strong drink, and that he was not sure but that strong drink was the worst of them all."

"We have now 26 'dry' States in this country and the liquor people are exerting a tremendous pressure against Congress to prevent our becoming a 'dry' nation. They are trying to frighten us with all sorts of weird prophecies. For instance, we are told that milk is going to gain in price, that brewery waste is fed to the cows and that if the breweries are put out of commission all that will be lost to the farmers. Now anyone who knows anything about farming can see the fallacy in that, for brewery waste is not a good food for cows and animals fed upon that do not give first grade milk. Apropos of this, I was in Denver not long ago and was interested in finding out how prohibition had worked there in relation to the milk business. I went to a large creamery and inquired. I was told that, before prohibition went into effect, the company had been keeping up one route in a poor district which did not pay. Several times they were on the point of taking off that wagon, but they always remembered that there were babies down there who needed the milk and so they kept it on. After liquor was driven out, however, they noticed a great change and now the business on that route has grown so that they have had to put five wagons on it."

They consider that a direct result of prohibition.

"Another reason for prohibition is the lack of sufficient transportation facilities. If it is so difficult to get coal, why waste any transportation on liquor, which is not a necessity? I have been helping take the recent military census here in New York State, and I have noticed that any liquor people whom I have had to register have not been at all eager to tell me how many vans and trucks and draft horses they possessed; they know that the Government can commandeer all such things and they do not want to give them up."

"We are constantly urged to raise more food. The farmers need much help. Their problem is not to plant their seed, but, rather, to work their crops and harvest them, and for this they must have sober men as helpers."

"The Government needs great quantities of alcohol for the manufacture of munitions, why should we be contributing drinks be commandeered and distilled for that purpose as a part of war preparation? Isn't it as necessary for men to save and economize as for women?"

"Now consider that Liberty Loan to

which women have so generously subscribed. The amount called for was some \$500,000,000 less than was spent last year in this country for liquor. If national prohibition were enforced, just think of the savings from drink alone. There would soon be enough saved to float another Liberty Loan. In fact, the whole \$7,000,000,000 appropriations for the year could be saved from the liquor traffic alone in less than three years."

"We want nation-wide prohibition, we women," concluded Mrs. Boole, "and nothing less; the total abolition of the liquor traffic, including beer and wine. We are more than willing to do our part in the conservation of food. We are willing to make the great sacrifice of giving our men and boys to our country, but we do demand that our country make their surroundings as safe as possible. And we are quite convinced that, in order to feed ourselves and our Allies, to make both our industrial and our military armies as efficient and valuable as possible, to protect our workers and our soldiers from evil, the liquor traffic must go at once and completely. We must have national prohibition."

## Some Types of English Mirrors

LONDON, England.—Mirrors dating from the early part of the Eighteenth Century are still plentiful in England today, and are to be found in a great variety of types and designs. There are also a certain number of Seventeenth Century mirrors in the country, but they are rarer and collectors will not find it such an easy matter to acquire really good specimens. Before the Seventeenth Century, the Venetians were easily preeminent in Europe as makers of mirrors, just as, for so many years, they held the first place as glassmakers. However, in the diary of John Evelyn, the fact is recorded that, in 1676, he "saw the Duke of Buckingham's glass works where they made high vases of metal as clear and ponderous and thick as crystal; also looking-glasses far larger and better than any that come from Venice." Grinling Gibbons carved some mirror frames in his usual extraordinarily elaborate style, but to many people these are likely to be regarded more as curious specimens of the carver's art and examples of the wonderful mastery Gibbons had obtained over his material, than as things of real beauty of design. Probably the best known type of early Eighteenth Century looking-glass, of what is known as the "Queen Anne" period of furniture, is a moderate-sized wall mirror, oblong in shape, more or less simple in design, made of mahogany and picked out with a varying amount of gilding. There are plenty of genuine specimens of this popular class of mirror to be seen, although, unfortunately, a large number of those put forward as genuine have no claim whatever to that description.

Other types of "Queen Anne" mirrors have square frames inlaid with marquetry, and these are much more uncommon than the kind just described. Yet another typical mirror of the period is one which has its frame decorated with "Gesso" work, by which a design is built up in relief by means of layers of size and plaster put on with a brush. No long time elapsed between the "Queen Anne" period of furniture and what is known as the "Chippendale" period, but the wall mirrors designed by that master cabinetmaker are hardly as really successful as are his designs for most other kinds of furniture, although, of course, they are highly prized by collectors.

As regards toilet mirrors, or mirrors for dressing tables, although the early Eighteenth Century can show some simple and charming examples, it was left for the last comers among the great English furniture makers, Heppelwhite and Sheraton, to design the most graceful of these. With the coming of the Nineteenth Century the mirror fell on evil days, and for many years was seen chiefly in the shape of



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## THE HOME FORUM

## Lift Up Your Hearts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Day follows day, and still is peace  
afar;  
Vainly they dream, who think by  
force to end  
Force's own rule, invoking hell to  
lend  
Its aid to banish from our frantic star  
That worst of world-delusions, wild-  
eyed war.  
Yet is advance the law; man must  
ascend,  
And to no doubtful goal his foot-  
steps tend.  
Sublime it stands, its rays resplendent  
are!  
What! shall the brute o'ercome the  
angel? No!  
Reason remains, and justice is not  
dead.  
And love shall raise anew her  
stricken head;  
Old is the world, and our progression  
slow,  
But, by the Master of Existence led,  
Halt as we may, backwards we can-  
not go!

## Webster on Eloquence

True eloquence does not consist in  
speech. It cannot be brought from  
far. Labor and learning may toll for  
it, but they will toll in vain. Words  
and phrases may be marshaled in  
every way, but they cannot compass  
it. It must exist in the man, in the  
subject, and in the occasion. Affected  
passion, intense expression, the pomp  
of declamation, all may aspire after it,  
—they cannot reach it. It comes, if  
it comes at all, like the outbursting  
of a fountain from the earth,  
with spontaneous, original, native  
force. The graces taught in the  
schools, the costly ornaments and  
studied contrivances of speech, shock  
and repel men when the fate of their  
wives, their children, and their coun-  
try hang on the decision of the hour.  
Then words have lost their power,  
rhetoric is vain, and all elaborate or-  
atory contemptible. Even genius itself  
then feels rebuked and subdued, as in  
the presence of higher qualities. Then  
eloquence is eloquent; then self-devo-  
tion is eloquent. —Daniel Webster

## The Beauty of the Mo

In the mild-mannered beauty of the  
morn,  
When birds wing eastward and their  
throats are filled  
With song, and in a shrill continual  
chant  
The little people of the grass profess  
their wakefulness unto the slumber-  
ing earth.  
Then doth the sea her song perpetual  
Relinquish, and lieth down whisper-  
ing  
Peace to the patient sands, and  
listeneth.

—Max Eastman.

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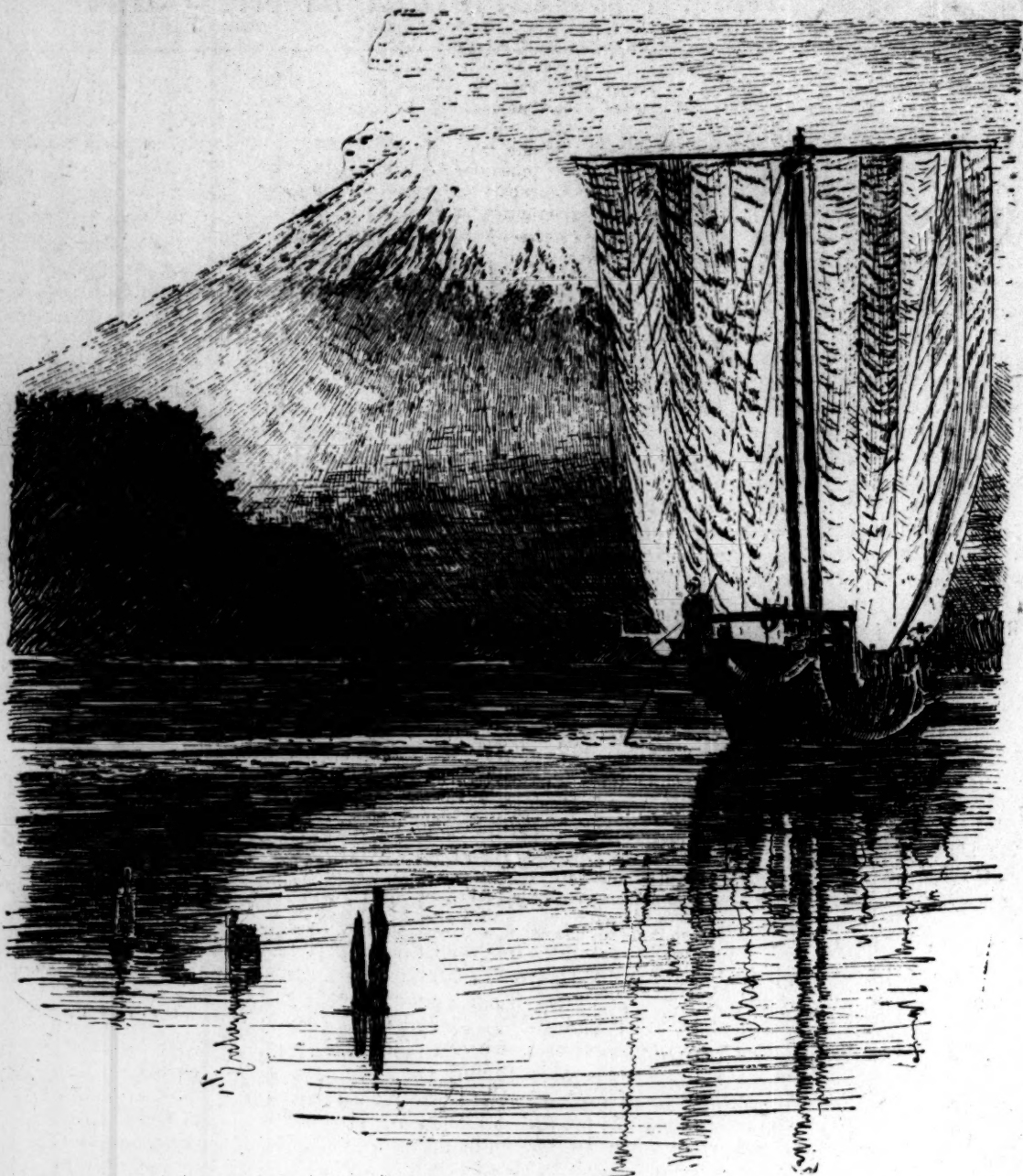
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## Fujiyama

What Lafcadio Hearn saw on the  
slope of Fujiyama, nearly at the top,  
he tells in "Exotics and Retrospec-  
tives." The party has stopped for the  
night, and he goes to the doorway of  
the hut to gaze at the amazing pros-  
pect.

"The slope of rocks and cinders  
drops down into a prodigious disk of  
clouds miles beneath us—clouds of  
countless forms, but mostly wreath-  
ings and fluffy pilings;—and the whole  
budding mass, reaching almost to the  
horizon, is dazzling white under the  
sun. By the Japanese, this tremen-  
dous cloud expanse is well named  
Wata-no-Umi (the Sea of Cotton).  
The horizon itself—enormously risen,  
phantasmally expanded—seems half-  
way up above the world; a wide, lumi-  
nous belt ringing the hollow vision.  
Hollow, I call it, because extreme dis-  
tances below the skyline are sky-  
colored and vague—so that the im-  
pression you receive is not of being  
on a point under a vault, but of being  
upon a point rising into a stupendous  
blue sphere, of which this huge hori-  
zon would represent the equatorial  
zone. To turn away from such a spec-  
tacle is not possible. I watch and  
watch until the dropping sun changes  
the colors—turning the Sea of Cotton  
into a Pile of Gold. Half-round the  
horizon a yellow glory glows and  
burns. Here and there beneath it  
through cloud-rifts, colored vaguen-  
esses define: I now see golden water,  
with long purple headlands reaching  
into it, with ranges of violet peaks  
thronging behind it;—these glimpses  
curiously resembling portions of a  
tinted, topographical map. Yet most  
of the landscape is pure delusion.  
Even my guides, with their long ex-  
perience and their eagle-sight, can  
scarcely distinguish, for the blue and  
purple and violet clouds moving under  
the Golden Pile, exactly mock the  
outlines and the tones of distant peaks  
and capes; you can detect what is va-  
porous only by its slowly shifting  
shape.

"Brighter and brighter glows the  
gold. Shadows come from the west—  
shadows flung by cloud-pile over  
cloud-pile; and these, like evening  
shadows upon snow, are violaceous  
blue. The orange tones appear in the  
horizon; then, smoldering crimson.  
And now the greater part of the  
Pile of Gold has changed to cotton  
again—white cotton mixed with pink  
stars thrill out. The cloud-waste uni-  
formly whitens;—thickening and  
packing to the horizon. The west  
glooms. Night rises. And all things  
darken except that wondrous world-  
round of white—the Sea of Cotton."

"Dawn: a zone of pearl grows  
around the world. The stars vanish;  
the sky brightens. A wild sky, with  
dark wrack drifting at an enormous  
height. The Sea of Milk has turned  
again into the Sea of Cotton—and  
there are wide rents in it. The dis-  
solution of the black slope—all the ug-  
liness of slaggy rock and angled stone,  
again defines. Now the cotton becomes  
disturbed;—it is breaking up. A yellow  
glow runs along the east like the  
glare of a wind-blown fire. . . . More  
and more luminous the hollow world.  
League-wide bespines of cottony cloud  
roll apart. Far away there is a light  
of gold upon the water; the sun here  
remains viewless, but the ocean sees  
him. It is not a flicker, but a burn-  
ished glow;—at such a distance rip-  
plings are invisible. Farther and far-  
ther scattering, the clouds unveil a  
vast gray and blue landscape;—hun-  
dreds and hundreds of miles throng  
into vision at once. On the right I dis-

tinguish Tokyo bay, and Kamakura,  
and the holy island of Enoshima; on  
the left, the wilder Suruga coast, and  
the blue-toothed promontory of Idzu,  
and the place of the fishing village,  
where I have been summering—the  
merest pin-point in that tinted dream  
of hill and shore. Rivers appear but

as sun-gleams on spider threads; flash-  
ing sails are white dust clinging to the  
gray-blue glass of the sea. And the  
picture alternately appears and van-  
ishes, while the clouds drift and shift  
across it, and shape themselves into  
spectral islands and mountains and  
valleys of all elysian colors."

## On Taste

In his Seventh Discourse, Sir Joshua  
Reynolds speaks of an "important  
province of taste, that of weighing the  
value of the different classes of the  
arts, and of estimating them accord-  
ingly."

"All arts have means within them  
of applying themselves with success  
both to intellectual and sensitive parts  
of our natures. It cannot be disputed,  
supposing both these means put in  
practice with equal abilities, to which  
we ought to give the preference; to  
him who represents the heroic arts,  
and more dignified passions of man, or  
to him who, by the help of meretrici-  
ous ornaments, however elegant and  
graceful, captivates the sensuality, as  
it may be called, of our taste. Thus  
the Roman and Bolognese schools are  
reasonably preferred to the Venetian,  
Flemish or Dutch schools, as they ad-

dress themselves to our best and no-  
blest faculties.

"Well-turned periods in eloquence,  
or harmony of numbers in poetry,  
which are in those arts what coloring  
is in painting, however highly we may  
esteem them, can never be considered  
as of equal importance with the art  
of unfolding truths that are useful to  
mankind and which make us better  
or wiser. Nor can those works which  
remind us of the poverty and mean-  
ness of our nature be considered as of  
equal rank with what excites ideas of  
grandeur, or raises and dignifies hu-  
manity; or, in the words of a late  
poet, which makes the beholder 'learn  
to venerate himself as man.'"

## The Cost of Neglect

It costs more to neglect our duties  
than to accomplish them. —Anna Dick-  
inson.

## The Brownings, Thackeray and Lowell

The following letter from Thomas  
Gold Appleton to Henry W. Longfel-  
low, dated London, 1856, is one of  
a collection of letters edited by E.  
D. Hanscom and published under the  
title of "The Friendly Craft":

"Imagine what zeal, patience, bold-  
ness, and love of Nature are in these  
(pre-Raphaelite) pictures; and with  
these the Anglo-Saxon awkwardness,  
crudity, and poor sentiment. Still, af-  
ter seeing the Vernon collection, one  
can't but think better and better of  
the direction of the new school. One  
thing I find not stated of it—how  
much it owes to the daguerreotype.  
The fine, minute finish and the breadth  
at the same time they give; and abso-  
lutely they manage to have the same  
defects—edginess and want of round-  
ness. I met the Brownings at the  
gallery yesterday, and put them on  
the way to see Hilary Curtis's pic-  
ture, which I hunted up. The Brown-  
ings are a happy couple—happy in  
their affection and their genius. He  
is a fine, fresh, open nature, full of  
life and spring, and evidently has a  
little of the dreamy element of Words-  
worth and others. She is a little con-  
centrated nightingale, living in a  
bower of curls, her heart throbbing  
against the bars of the world. I called  
on them. . . . Lady Byron, too, has  
sent for me. . . . but I do not know  
that I shall find time to go. Lowell  
has turned up, and after dining with  
the Sturges and myself at a grand din-  
ner at Sturges's the day before, they  
spent the day with me and dined,  
and tonight I am to join them at  
Windsor. I hear of dear old T. Ken-  
sett and Taylor, but have not got at  
them. Hazard is on the horizon. I  
wonder if he will walk the 'oast,' as  
he proposed. Ticknor looks wonder-  
fully natural in the Twickenham house.  
It has a library, the historic back-  
ground for him, and the Dwight All-  
ston, looking well. He invited, the  
other day, Mackintosh and myself to  
meet Thackeray. It was very pleas-

ant. Thackeray seemed to remember  
the Yankee sunshine, and expanded,  
and looked well. . . . He proposed  
going to Evans' after the dinner; so  
Mackintosh drove us down. The pro-  
prietor made great ado and honor.  
The same scene Hawthorne described  
to you was enacted. We had a seat  
of honor at the head of the table,  
and nice copies of the songs were  
given us. Much mention was made of  
you, and the earnest request that you  
would favor by a visit when you come  
to England. It was fun. The head  
was a character worthy of Dickens.  
He dilated on the charms of  
early editions, and showed us some.  
Deprecating the character of the  
music, he nudged me and said that,  
like myself, he should prefer Beetho-

ven and Mozart, but if he gave them  
he should starve. The singing was  
chiefly comic, and not bad; but one  
French piece, by some sixteen juveniles,  
had a lovely boy with a lovely voice  
piping clear, sweet, and high, like  
a lark. Thackeray was in raptures  
with that boy. Thackeray called on  
me, and I must try to find him. He  
was in a very prettily square here  
far from Ticknor's. Mackintosh and  
I have driven down to Chelsea; missed  
Carlyle. There is a good, fierce pic-  
ture of him in the Exhibition.  
"I very much wish you were here.  
I am for the Continent, and want a  
party. Had a long talk with J. P. K.  
on politics; Southern view; gave him  
a Northern one; delighted probably  
with each other."

## Fontainebleau Forest

"In her book, 'East of Paris,' Miss  
Betham-Edwards, writing of Bourron  
on the eastern verge of the Forest of  
Fontainebleau, describes some of the  
charm of these forty thousand acres  
of woodland.

"Of course it is only the cyclist  
who can realize such an immensity  
as the Fontainebleau forest. From  
end to end these vast sweeps are now  
intersected by splendid roads and by-  
roads. Old-fashioned folks, for whom  
the horseless vehicle came too late,  
can but envy wheelmen and wheel-  
women as they skim through vista  
after vista, outstripping one's horse  
and carriage as a greyhound outstrips  
a . . . poodle. On the other hand,  
only inveterate loiterers, the Lazy  
Lawrences of travel, can appreciate  
the subtler beauties of this woodland  
world. There are certain sights and  
sounds not to be caught by hurried  
observers, evanescent aspects of cloud-  
land and tree-land, rock and under-  
growth, passing notes of bird and  
insect, varied melodies, if we may

so express it, of summer breeze and  
autumn wind—in fine, a dozen expe-  
riences enjoyed one day, not repeated  
on the next. The music of the forest  
is a quiet music and has to be lis-  
tened for, hardly on the cyclist's ear,  
falls the song or rather accompani-  
ment of the grasshopper, 'the Muse  
of the wayside,' a French poet has  
so exquisitely apostrophized."  
"Very few birds are heard by the  
way, but the hum of the insect world,  
that dreamy go-between, hardly sil-  
ence, hardly to be called noise, keeps  
us perpetual company, and our eyes  
must ever be open for beautiful lit-  
tle living things. Now a green and  
gold lizard flashes across a bit of  
gray rock, now a dragonfly disports  
its sapphire wings amid the yellow-  
ing ferns or purple lily, butterflies,  
white, blue, and black and orange,  
flit hither and thither, whilst little  
beetles, blue as enamel beads, enliven  
the mossy undergrowth."  
"One preeminent charm, indeed, of  
the Fontainebleau forest is this  
wealth of undergrowth, bushes, bram-

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Loyalty

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE of the deepest metaphysical  
mysteries to the human intel-  
ligence, and yet a self-evident  
proposition to the man who has be-  
gun to understand something of Prin-  
ciple, is the significance of the unity  
of good. The human mind disinte-  
grates everything. Its only pretense  
of law being death, this is inevita-  
ble. That everything comes to an  
end from a continent to a cabbage it  
declares in the name of natural  
science, and this being so its process  
of analysis is always a process of  
disruption. Herakleitos, wiser than  
most men, founded his philosophy of  
the identity of contraries, on a per-  
ception of the fact, stated in other  
words by the Chinese sage, Lao Tzu,  
that all things are subjectively the  
same. This, in a curious way, is ac-  
tually the case, for the simple reason  
that every spiritual reality has a sup-  
posititious material opposite, as Mrs.  
Eddy insists, when, on page 60 of  
"Miscellaneous Writings," she says,  
"Evil in the beginning claimed the  
power, wisdom, and utility of good;  
and every creation or idea of Spirit  
has its counterfeit in some matter  
belief." Then the unity of good must  
be parodied in the unity of evil.

The term God being synonymous  
with Life, Truth, and Love, it fol-  
lows that the counterfeit of God, or  
devil, must be synonymous with  
death, lies, and hate. Then if Life,  
Truth, and Love are only different  
ways of expressing Principle or God,  
death, lies, and hate can only be  
different ways of expressing devil  
or absence of Principle. Practically  
any single word will illustrate this.  
Take, for example, the word loyalty.  
Any person can see, scientifically, in  
one moment, that the only possible  
loyalty there can be is loyalty to  
Principle. The man who is loyal to  
Principle is loyal to everything that  
is good. As, therefore, God or Prin-

ciple is the only reality, the man who  
is loyal to God is loyal to everything  
that really exists, for "God saw every-  
thing that he had made, and, behold,  
it was very good." Conversely, it  
necessarily follows that the man  
whose loyalty is given to anything  
outside of Principle is loyal to evil  
in some shape or another. There you  
get the Herakleitean philosophy of the  
identity of contraries, though in a  
way Herakleitos did not dream of.  
He builded, in short, far better than  
he knew. The human mind, how-  
ever, with its insistent process of  
disintegration will have it that it is  
possible to be loyal to one concept  
of the human mind and disloyal to  
another. Superficially speaking this  
is actually the case, but then the  
superficial is always the relative, and  
as such the unreal.

History, the history of relative hu-  
manity, would tell you that the Duke  
of Marlborough was disloyal to King  
James, but loyal to his daughter Anne.  
As a matter of fact disloyalty was so  
developed in the consciousness of the  
Duke of Marlborough that he was  
hardly loyal to anybody, and where  
his loyalty did develop, if it ever did  
develop, towards his wife, it created  
that curious condition of disloyalty,  
which Tennyson has summed up per-  
fectly in the words,

"His honour rooted in dishonour stood,  
And faith unfaithful kept him falsely  
true."

In other words, his determination to  
stand by his family made him sacri-  
fice the interests of the state to the  
interests of that family.

Now what did the Duke of Marl-  
borough do? He sold James II. He  
sold William III. He sold the British  
Army when he gave away the expedi-  
tion of Talmash to the French, and  
he did all this because he conceived  
that his personal interests lay in  
another direction. But he was loyal

to Queen Anne because he dominated  
her, he was loyal to the Whig junta  
because their interests were his  
interests, and he was loyal to the  
British Army when he was in com-  
mand of it, because its success was  
his success. What this meant, then,  
was simply this, that the trinity of  
evil was summed up in his public  
conduct. He believed in the power  
of lying, he expressed the spasm of  
hate, and he never doubted the real-  
ity of death. He could, indeed, as a  
great writer has vitriolically said, see  
a hero perish or a sparrow fall, with  
about the same amount of pity for  
either. In all that was summed up  
the measure of his dishonesty.

Turn from John Churchill to Jesus  
of Nazareth, the only perfect man the  
world has ever seen. The trinity of  
good was incarnate in the founder  
of the Christian religion. Truth was  
such a conscious reality to him that  
the whole world of material shadows  
was nothing but a material counter-  
feit itself. Love was so real to him  
that not the iniquity of the Pharisees,  
nor the senseless folly of the  
Hebrew mob, shouting one day  
"Hosanna!" and the next "Crucify  
him!" could rouse in him a feeling  
of indignation for anything but evil,  
and a consequent overpowering pity  
for those who permitted them-  
selves to become the playthings of  
evil. This being so, death to him was  
but evil's last hope of dominion over  
man. Knowing the whole claim of  
evil to be a lie, he met and defeated  
death on Calvary, and so initiated the  
Christian era, the era in which the  
scientific statement of the unreality  
of evil and the unity of God and man,  
having once been metaphysically  
stated, and scientifically demonstrated,  
can never perish from the earth, until  
the earth itself is rolled together like  
a scroll. Even then, of course, Truth  
will not perish but will be seen face  
to face instead of in a glass darkly.

Loyalty, then, being adherence to  
Principle, the man who is really loyal  
is the man who is without deceit,  
and being without deceit is, in the  
exact ratio of his understanding of  
Truth, conscious that there is no  
reality but Life and Love. Thus loy-  
alty is the necessary attribute of an  
adherence to Principle, just as Truth  
is, or just as unselfishness is. Loy-  
alty in a word is truthfulness, and it  
is unselfishness, for it is the deter-  
mination to pursue Truth without any  
selfish material aim, and to adhere  
to Truth in spite of every temptation  
to believe in that which "worketh  
abomination, or maketh a lie."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### "The Eternal Feminine"

THERE is no one thing that the war has done more completely than to emphasize the fitness of women to exercise the franchise. When, indeed, the whole story of the struggle is told, as it is destined to be, though not, perhaps, in the very immediate future, the part played by women will be seen in its true perspective. At a time when the liberties of the world and the destinies of mankind were in the balance, at a moment, that is to say, when it seemed as if the progress of civilization might be dammed up, or its stream diverted, for half a century or more, the women of the civilized world, or at any rate the vast majority of them, came forward with the same fearlessness, unselfishness, and, what is much more, with the same perception of the realities of the situation, as did the men. Exceptions there were, of course, exceptions amongst those who could see only the bloodshed of the struggle, and who did not understand that the liberties of the human race had been paid for originally with the blood of the martyrs and the pioneers, and were still stayed on the readiness, of those who possessed the inestimable boon of freedom, to maintain it, as their forefathers had maintained it, if necessary with their lives.

The fact is that the world has not reached the place where might can be met with argument, or where the wrath of nations can be turned away with a soft answer. It may seem a terrible thing to say, after the preaching of eighteen centuries of Christianity, but it has to be remembered that much of that preaching has been done by the Peters the Hermit of bigotry and persecution; that the amphitheater of pagan Rome only gave place to the auto-da-fé in the market place of Christianity; that the prison cities of Egypt were perpetuated for centuries in the ghettos of Christendom in Europe; whilst the great city which shows you today the catacombs, to which the early Christians fled for safety, came to possess the far more terrible and awful prisons and torture chambers of the Inquisition. So it is that the Christian countries of the world still meet with the sword to settle their disputes, and that when the sword is raised to strike down liberty it has to be met with the sword in defense of liberty. The day will come, most assuredly, when the power of the knowledge of Truth will be more powerful than the sword to pull down all the strongholds of evil, but that day is not yet.

It is all this that the women of the world have, on the whole, so clearly perceived. If there have been some who have been caught by the mesmerism of pacifism, which would surrender liberty bound hand and foot to autocracy; if there are others who have been hypnotized by the belief that human life is more valuable than freedom, and more sacred than principle, they do not stand alone in the world. In nothing, indeed, has the equality of the sexes been more clearly demonstrated than in the ability of some men to think and act in exactly the same way as these women. On the whole it has been harder for the women than for the men to keep their heads above water. The men have themselves gone out to fight, and have themselves willingly taken the risks of the dangers they have run. But the women have had to stop at home, and to consent to the going of their husbands, their brothers, and their sons, into the hell's pit, which is called the front, in Europe. If then they have not fought, they have perhaps done more, they have realized the splendor of the sacrifice and the nobility of the cause. Of them, indeed, it might have been written:—

"Because of you we will be glad and gay,  
Remembering you, we will be brave and strong;  
And hail the advent of each dangerous day,  
And meet the great adventure with a song."

They have, in short, done their part under even greater difficulties than the women of the Netherlands who helped to hold the ramparts of the Dutch cities against the brutal soldiery of Alva, or who like the Maid of Zaragoza helped to fight back the French invasion of Spain.

Nowhere, perhaps, has this influence of women, in its practical effect upon the war, been more marked than in Great Britain. There, when the war broke out, the bitterness of militant suffrage to the Government was one of the weapons Germany imagined she could lean on, yet it was one of the very first to pierce her hand. Mrs. Pankhurst became the head of militant suffrage in a new way, and found for once that the nonmilitant suffragists were prepared to fight by her side. The whole weight of the women of Great Britain was flung into winning the war. Not only did they devote themselves to those phases of war, to nursing, to the service of the canteen, and to all such labors as are regarded as appropriate for women, but they poured into the munition factories, they took their places on the driving seats of the vans, and their stand on the conductor's step of the omnibuses. They went into the fields, and released the farm hands; and into the explosive works, and undertook those dangerous occupations which require that deftness of handling for which they were more adapted than the men. What was the result? The bitterest opponents of woman's suffrage were won over, and won over in a way which it would have been futile to expect had the women stood upon the order of their going, and had they not gone at once. Man after man who had been ruthlessly opposed to, and who had voted against women's suffrage, before the war, surrendered to the argument, with the result that woman's suffrage is an assured fact in the United Kingdom today, and is, at the moment, passing through the Houses of Parliament practically without any opposition.

In the United States the problem of the women has been an entirely different one, because the conditions

themselves have been entirely different. Should it become necessary for the women of the United States to take their place in the factories and in the munition shops in the way the women in England have been called upon to do, there is no question that they would respond as eagerly. This not being the case, it has fallen to them, so far, to do their share in the war by recognizing the greatness of the cause and by supporting and heartening in every way those whose business it is to face the actual struggle; and they have done it. There have been exceptions again to this, of course, as there have been exceptions in England, exceptions in France, and in all countries. Exceptions of those who were not unselfish enough to stand by their country, because they felt their country had not stood by them. But neither countries nor classes are to be judged by exceptions. And so the failure to apprehend Principle and to live up to its demands may be dismissed into a merciful oblivion.

When the war is over the consequences of all that has happened will begin to be appreciated, and then not the least of the changes which Principle, working in its inscrutable ways, has wrought, will be found to be a better and truer relation between the sexes. The dream, in short, of Dante, of Shakespeare, and of Goethe, will have come full circle to its realization. The problem of what Monsieur Blaze de Bury has termed "l'éternel féminin" will be found to be on the high road to solution.

### The Patriotism of Prohibition

THE letter sent by the President to the Rev. James Cannon, on the subject of the food bill and prohibition, sums up the situation with a terseness and seriousness which can scarcely be said to make for the credit of Congress.

It is now almost three months since the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany. For the first time in the history of the nation the Stars and Stripes have been carried in war into Europe. The first squadrons of the navy have crossed the Atlantic to fight side by side with the ships of the Allies against the navies of the Central powers. The first contingents of the military forces have landed on French soil. The war, in short, is on. Yet whilst the country's troops are preparing to enter the trenches, and the country's ships are actually battling with the submarines, the vital question, as the President points out, of the food supply remains still undecided. More than this, the equally vital question whether the nation's energies shall be devoted, unhampered by drink, to the prosecution of the war, is still debated. It is to be presumed that no one in the country is under any misapprehension as to what all this means. The soldiers and sailors of the United States have begun to cross the seas, and will continue to do so, until the end of the war, in increasing numbers. But they are going to a country so war-torn that the food for their sustenance must be sent with them and after them. Had it not been for this, the vanguard of the United States army might have sailed even earlier than it did. So intensely is this the case that its supplies now and in future must be sent after it, and sent in an ever increasing quantity as contingent after contingent sails to swell General Pershing's command. And still Congress debates.

How serious the delay is may be gathered from the President's anxiety. The fact, of course, is that the President realizes something which should be manifest to the whole country, and that is that the Allies have to be fed. You cannot successfully fight as the ally of a starving people. You cannot bring victory to a nation which has no bread. Therefore Mr. Wilson has not merely pointed out, he has insisted on the vital necessity for dispatch. And still Congress debates. Meantime, as the irrecoverable minutes go by, Mr. Hoover waits with fettered wrists. He has no office, and no appointment. His assistants are working for love of their country and the cause, or are paid out of his own pocket. "Ecce," says the philosopher Seneca, "vir fortis cum mala fortuna compositus." Behold a brave man struggling with adversity. Congress does behold him, and like Charlotte goes on cutting bread and butter.

Into the midst of this delay, delaying, as it were, the delay, has come the question of wartime prohibition. It has provided a new subject for dispute, and the battle of words has, at last, swollen into a concatenation of sounds as thunderous, in their measure, as the explosions on the ridge at Messines. It is this which has brought about the intervention of the President, with a request that Congress will take to heart the danger of further delay, so that if a party in the Senate is determined on a filibuster to prevent wartime prohibition, a compromise may be come to, which whilst accepting the decision of the House with respect to spirits, will intrust him with a discretionary power, which will not be immediately exercised, over the manufacture and sale of beer and wines. It is generally believed that the President is in favor of wartime prohibition. It is also generally understood that he is adverse to being compelled to accept a responsibility with which he should not be saddled. If this is so, he must, indeed, view the crisis with disquietude to be willing to sacrifice his opinion and his desire to the necessity of the occasion.

Nor is the President the only person who is called upon to make a sacrifice on the altar of patriotism. The Prohibition interests have proved that they have, in the House, an overwhelming majority for the triumph of their cause. They believe that they have also the necessary majority in the Senate. But they find themselves opposed by a minority which in its determination to defeat Prohibition is ready to endanger the food bill. In such circumstances, if the supporters of the brewery and the saloon, who, from their persistence in avoiding a vote, presumably believe themselves to be in a minority, place the interests of the drink traffic before those of the country at war, there is, it would seem, nothing for it, but for the patriotism of the Prohibition interests to make the necessary sacrifice.

In doing this there need be no cause for despondency. The country will readily grasp the situation. And the result will be all the more certain and complete by reason of the very nature of the delay.

### Canadian Cobalt Mining Dispute

THE dispute which has been going on, since early in May, in the Cobalt mining district of Ontario, presents several elements which, especially at the present juncture, are very far from welcome, and, indeed, call for watchfulness on the part of the Government authorities. The dispute arises out of a demand on the part of the miners for higher wages, to meet the increased cost of living, and in this respect is of a very ordinary character. It differs, however, from other disputes in that the mine operators not only refuse to make the advances desired, but persistently refuse to meet the men in conference, or to recognize the miners' organization. At this date, such a policy is utterly reactionary, and, at this particular juncture, is unpatriotic to the last degree, so clearly unpatriotic, indeed, as to make it difficult to escape the conviction that some very sinister influences are at the back of the whole matter.

The attitude of the men has, apparently, been, from the first, businesslike and conciliatory, but they have been met, at every turn, by point-blank refusals, and matters are fast approaching a position when State interference, under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907, will be imperatively called for. It is just here where the good faith of the mining operators is plainly to be questioned. Ultimately, under the act of 1907, they will be compelled to come to some agreement with their men. The act, however, is intended only as a last resort. It becomes operative when matters have reached such a point that public interest is seriously menaced by the complete stoppage of an industry. It does not obviate, and is not intended to obviate, those losses and that wastage of time and energy which invariably attend a dispute not quickly settled, and a wise latitude is given to employer and employee to settle their own differences, and to subscribe to working agreements of their own arranging. There never was a time when a more urgent call was extended to labor and capital to make the utmost use of this privilege than at the present juncture, and when a body of employers is found, not only placing obstacles in the way of settlement, but positively refusing to take even the first step towards a settlement, its motives become seriously open to suspicion. The practice of attributing every untoward event to German influence is a last infirmity of scaremongering, but there would seem to be sufficient well-founded suspicion in connection with the Cobalt mining dispute to justify watchful attention by the authorities.

### United States Bonds in the Sixties

THE Liberty Loan bonds that have been so successfully placed in the United States would have been known, in the first half of the Civil War decade, as 15-30s, that is, as National Treasury obligations issued to run thirty years, but redeemable at the option of the Government at any time after the expiration of fifteen years. Under the terms of the contract, the purchaser is assured that his investment will be undisturbed for at least fifteen years, unless he shall elect to dispose of the bonds in his possession; while they may run twice that length of time. At the expiration of thirty years, however, they will be called in and redeemed, either in cash or, at the holder's option, in United States bonds of another issue. The three important bond issues of the Civil War were known, respectively, as 5-20s, 7-30s, and 10-40s. These were nearly all called in at the end of the optional dates, the Government in each instance issuing new bonds for their redemption, and making enormous savings by reducing the interest.

One of the greatest, perhaps the greatest, banking house in the United States in the '60s was that of Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia. Its founder was a native of Sandusky, O., who, when still in his teens, went to the Quaker City, and found employment as an accountant in the banking house of E. W. Clark & Co. He gained promotion rapidly, made profitable investments for himself and others, soon occupied a foremost financial position in the country, and, in 1861, established a banking house that, relatively, was of great prominence and importance as the house of J. P. Morgan & Co. fifty years later.

With the outbreak of the Civil War gold disappeared from circulation in the United States, and quickly went to a premium. The appreciation of the yellow metal, or the depreciation of the paper dollar, between the spring of 1861 and the spring of 1865, constituted one of the most depressing phases of the period, and threatened to become tragic, since it affected seriously the credit, and, consequently, the purchasing power of the nation. The Government needed gold badly to pay for overseas purchases and to strengthen its paper issues. The "green-back" dollar, for a considerable time, kept steadily sinking to points below par, and questions were sometimes raised as to whether it would not ultimately be worthless. Its gold and commodity purchasing power fluctuated with the fortunes of the army, going down with every defeat, recovering with every victory.

Salmon P. Chase, a former Governor of Ohio, a rival of Abraham Lincoln for the presidential nomination at Chicago in 1860, and later to be Chief Justice of the United States, was Secretary of the Treasury. He found it no easy matter to produce the money necessary to finance the war. The first bond issue fell flat. The country believed that the war would be over in thirty days. Enlistments were for three months. The average Northern man could not, or would not, see the situation as it really was. It took a series of disasters to arouse him. Secretary Chase tried one plan after another for awakening popular interest in the loan. Still the bonds did not sell. President Lincoln was calling for more and more men, and the States were sending in their quotas, but military supplies were lamentably short. The need of money became acute. Almost at the end of his resources, Secretary Chase called Jay Cooke into consultation, with the result that the latter was delegated a special agent of the Treasury Department, with power to take such steps as he might think expedient to place the necessary loans. The first big issue was that of the 5-20s. At the beginning it scarcely stirred the market;

it aroused no enthusiasm for a whole year, or until Jay Cooke took charge of its sale. He put his great energy and his great ability into his task, completely changing all established methods, and the sales immediately exhibited an increase.

His posters advertising the 5-20s, 7-30s, and 10-40s were always couched in terms calculated to appeal to the reasoning faculties of the people; frequently the language was snappy and strong. Some of his one, two, and three-sheet posters contained imaginary conversations between Uncle Sam and the farmer and laborer. One of his favorite phrases was "Make the United States Your Savings Bank." He touched the sentiment before he touched the pocket of the public. In a little while he had both sentiment and self-interest on his side. The money poured in. Within a few months the sales of 5-20s averaged \$1,000,000 a day; in a few months more \$2,000,000 a day, and they kept on climbing until the total sales of the first important loan reached \$830,000,000. The subsequent loans went better still.

### Notes and Comments

THAT efficiency is just now at a premium, even in matters of detail, seems to be indicated by the wording of a railroad circular, now being sent broadcast, urging shippers and receivers of freight to handle cars in such a manner as to make every car do its maximum amount of service. A bit of a joke on the railroads, however, crept into the preamble of the appeal, wherein a slip in typing made the circular say, "With our country at war, the railroads . . . have pledged to the Government and people their united efforts to produce maximum disturbance to commercial interests." But, of course, every one will understand that this use of the word "produce" was just a slip!

RACINE and Boileau, poils! Incredible, but true, except that the word "poils," in the Seventeenth Century, had not the meaning given to it in the present war. The famous authors of "Britannicus" and of "L'Art Poétique" followed the Roi Soleil in his campaign in the Low Countries, and the record of their martial prowess is amusing. The campaign of 1677 was over, and Messires Racine and Boileau had not yet finished the preparations for their accountment! The following spring saw them in the saddle, accompanying Louis and his court as far as Stenay. Racine and Boileau, unmistakably gentlemen of the pen, and not of the sword, appear to have afforded the old campaigners of Louis' army endless amusement. Boileau declared that forced marches and war operations were not for him. Never again would he be caught in such a predicament.

HE KEPT his word. Eleven years later Louis once more was on the warpath. Boileau refused to leave the security of Auteuil, but Racine did the campaign, writing to his friend of his experiences, and of the work of the French batteries, sighing meanwhile for peace and the joys of home. Boileau, scanning his war map in his study, waxes more and more warlike, develops an aptitude for strategy, disposes, at one sweep, of imaginary enemy regiments, and in heroic tones sings the couplets of the "Prise de Namur." There is something familiar in the military record of these two votaries of Apollo! The hero at home and the peace lover at the front have been known at other times than the Seventeenth Century.

AT A meeting of the National Defense Council's coal committee, in Washington, at which pledges were again made by the coal operators to sell their product at a fair and reasonable price, one of the dealers is quoted as frankly telling the committee that fear of prosecution under the Sherman law prevents operators from agreeing to bring down the price. The American Press Humorist Association also is holding a convention, this week, in New York.

A RECENT writer, in England, tells a tale which will find sympathetic appreciation in the hearts of those who have endured many things by reason of much advice. He was an allotment holder, and he had been advised to grow sugar beets as a sure solution of the sugar problem, when it came to jam making. All you have to do, these advisers declared, is to boil the beetroot with whatever fruit you want to convert into jam. Very little additional sugar will be required, and, in case of sweet fruits, such as strawberries, none at all will be needed. Then came the agricultural expert, and he saw only one difficulty, namely, that the jam-making season closed at about the end of August, whilst beetroots were not ripe until the end of September.

THE protest recently issued by the Animal Defense and Anti-Vivisection Society of London, against the official intimation to dog owners, that it might be regarded as a patriotic duty to destroy dogs, rather than "waste food upon them," will find many sympathizers. "Official dustbins of the past," the appeal declares, "have revealed a deplorable waste of bread and meat, and the depredations of the drink trade on our supplies of grain and sugar are infinitely more dangerous to the life of the nation than the consumption of household scraps by dogs. The dog never deserts his master in the hour of danger; are we to desert him meanly in the hour of panic?"

THE new and the old are often seen in delightful contrast in the streets of London today. "Outside a Government office, a short time ago," says a recent writer, "I saw two big cars waiting. The chauffeur of one was leaning over his wheel with that intensely bored expression on his face which is the prerogative of taxi drivers. At the driver's seat of the other car was the latest production of wartime conditions, a smart young chauffeur, in spotless white overall, with a crochet hook and a ball of cotton, working at high speed on a square of lace." It is not ever and always so with the chauffeur, however. Did not the famous Straker, of Shaw's creating, read the highest products of British journalism "between waits?"